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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

NUMBER 29

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Agricultural.

PROPER METHOD OF STORING HAY.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. JACKSON, July 4th, 1884

The opinion of the farmers in this vicinity is about equally divided upon the estion which just now is in the mind of every man who has hay to cut and to One half believe, or profess to, that grass can be more easily cured leaving the hay green and free from dust. and in the best possible condition, by placing it in a mow from which the air excluded, or as nearly so as practic-ble. The other half claim that the nore air that is allowed to surround and irculate through the mow the greener circulate through the mow the greener the grass can be placed in the barn, and be found bright and in good order in the spring. I know an intelligent farmer who has placed gas pipus in the bay of his barn, perforated with holes, thus conducting air into all parts of the mow while filled with new bay. And not a half mile from said farmer, I know a couple, intelligent practical farmer. equally intelligent, practical farmer o does not allow the barn doors to be left open a moment longer than is neces-sary, while drawing in his hay; so anxius is he to exclude the air from his hay

while curing.

Please give the readers of your valuable paper the result, briefly, of the many exnents that have been tried, and thus practically settle the vexed question.

REPLY.

I am not aware that any experiments this question, although a gentleman related to me that his father once put in sted to me that his father once put in America; not inferior even in the good twenty acres of hay in one day with three ness of their flocks to those of Vermont, teams; half of it in the forenoon was put in a battened barn, and the doors closed; the other half was stacked in the after-100n, and covered with swale hav. The latter half was heated and mouldy in the center, while the former came out bright and free from mould in the spring.

I am aware that this, while it may and smallest wrinkles, couple these to-gether, continue selecting in the same have been convincing to the half-dozen, gether, continue selecting in the same way with their progeny, and thus keep on until they show skins as smooth as those of the Southdowns.

It has been a mere prejudice breeding wrinkles thus long on Merino sheep. As they came to us in the first place with these ugly folds in their skins, our flockmore or less, farmers of the neighborhood, will not be accepted as proof establishing the theory of the one side, by the parties holding an opposite view; but some practical reasons must be adduced showing the nature of the process of curing by which one is exempt from fermenand thus they have gone on until the present day, greatly against their own interests and convenience. It takes a much longer time to shear a wrinkled sheep than it does a smooth one and the wool on the folds is not so valuable as on other tation while the other is not. An opinon on the subject, not based upon some natural law of cause and effect, will carry no weight, except from prepondersace of evidence. This correspondent states that the sentiment in his locality is about equally divided, so that opinions he not what he seeks for; these are his stock is bred in accordance with the bubtless plentiful nearer home.

This has been a mooted question for a to have them upon his hands for some ood many years. The farmers of fifty time. This question of wrinkles is one ars ago used to swing open the barn of those that come up every little while loors when the hay was damp, and arguand is a good thing to theorize over; but ed that an open barn was best in which all the same the very best breeders, and to cure hay in the mow. These farmers those who have achieved a reputation for lost sight of fermentation when they their stock, are very careful to avoid plain trove to secure evaporation, but the two sheep. Most of them have had some exrocesses are likely to occur at the same perience with plain sheep, and we have time, and what will hasten evaporation will | yet to find one whose experience was such kindle fermentation, and it is this latter as to induce him to continue breeding which discolors and makes the hay moulthem. As a rule, no matter how wrinkly dy, and which we should strive to pre- the buck is, the ewes never show an unent. Fermentation in vegetable matter due proportion of wrinkles. Wrinkles, a process of decay, it is analogous to fire; in their proper place, are one of the most oth are fed by the oxygen of the air, and desirable characteristics of the American annot exhibit much vigor when shut out Merino, and a Merino sheep as smooth as tom a free circulation. A fire in a room | a Southdown would simply be a useless loss not get beyond control until the monstrosity. The statement that breeding doors are opened, or some one knocks in wrinkles is a mere prejudice is sheer nonhe windows, and lets in a fresh supply of sense. Let us see how those who attempt oxygen. So if the barn is kept closed, the ed to breed the wrinkles out of the Merino sheep have succeeded. We find the Process of fermentation is delayed until evaporation has taken away so much of following upon this point in the first he water that fermentation is arrested and the hay is le't bright and perfect. The sugar and starch of the plant causes mentation, when the water in the plant which bring into the world fine, soft hai and a great number of folds, and whos spresent in sufficient quantity, and are danged by this chemical action to cohol and carbonic acid, by oxydizaion or exposure to the air. If it were 40% for the sugar present in the grass inended for hay, and the process of evapration was all that was necessary to pre-

erve it, then the open barn would be the

Merino sheep in its capacity as a producer of fine wool. Mr. F. gives the result of these observations and investigations in an evaporation of the moisture in the hay as would be secured by open doors and cracks, but it certainly prevents such a the Patent Office Report for 1847. From generation of heat as burns out the best this article we make a few extracts: part of the hay. Shutting the barn certainly does not exclude the air; it still surrounds the mow of hay, but sufficient oxygen is not present to set the chemical fires at work. A stick with but

closed barn doubtless prevents as ready

a spark of fire upon it is aflame at once

when plunged in a vessel containing pure

oxygen. The blow pipe is used to direct

a large amount of the oxygen of the air

through the flame upon a small surface

of metal to melt it. The office of the

old fashioned bellows was to direct more

oxygen to the fire, so a draft of air, or a

free circulation of it to and around a

mow of damp hay, fires up the fermenta-

tion before evaperation has fulfilled its

office to preserve it. I have heard the

theory of mow burned hay explained, by

saying that exposure to the air drove the

hotter than it otherwise would be. A

current of air at the rate of twenty five

miles an hour, brings with it ten times

more oxygen than a scarcely perceptible

breeze, at the rate of two and a half

miles, and the air feeds a fire in this ratio.

and as fermentation and fire are chemi

cally the same, it furnishes sufficient

motive for closing the barn doors and

building tight sides and bottoms to barns

intended for hay. A small bundle of

sweet corn cut while green will almost

surely ferment and spoil if left in the

open air, but if placed in a silo excluded

from the air, it will come out in the

spring or winter quite palatable for

stock, with no suspicion of mold upon it.

The excess of sugar in the plant causes

fermentation to set in at once if exposed

to the air. The part of the mow which is

burned, as it is called, where free ex-

posure to the air is had, is usually near

the top, while the hay below it will

be green and perfect. If sufficient water

were present the whole mass would rot

down, but evaporation has continued.

and thus one of the conditions is absent.

Gas pipes set upright in a mow of hay

would furnish a natural upward outlet

for moisture, but extending through the

mow at or near the bottom horizontally

from side to side, would be perfect fire

flues to damp hay. The experience of the

Jackson County farmers upon this prob-

lem is desirable and might throw more

WRINKLES OR FOLDS ON ME-

RINO SHEEP.

Washington and the neighboring coun-

ties of Pennsylvania, as well as the border

ones of Ohio and West Virginia, make up one of the best Merino sheep districts of

although not quite so celebrated. The breeders here are beginning to be con

vinced that the large, unsightly wrinkles in the skins of their sheep are very in-jurious to the evenness and length of

staple of the fleece, and have now deter-mined to get rid of these wrinkles as fast

as possible. This they can do by selecting such rams and ewes as have the fewest

and thus they have gone on until the pres

parts of the body.—American Sheep Breeder.

The writer of the above may be

breeder of Merino sheep, but if he is, and

ideas expressed above, he is pretty certain

volume of the American Merino Register:

Petri, the French writer upon Merinos.

says a ram should have "a heavy folded skin." He also observes "that the lambs

light upon this "vexed question."

"Twenty years ago, bucks with a smooth, tight skin, which had extremely fine wool, were considered the best; but their fleeces were light in weight, and had a tendency to twist. The German Meri no wood grower had to come back to the origi not won yrower had to come dark to the origi-nal form of rams, with a loose skin, many folds, and heavy fleeces, and since then they have succeeded in uniting, with a great quantity of wool, a high degree of "This kind of heavy folded animals,

their own efforts to improve the Spanish

rams and ewes, is now considered the best for breeding and wool bearing."
"According to Petri, who traveled in Spain with a view of collecting information upon Merino wool culture, the Spanish consider Merino sheep, with folds, as a sign of an improved and thorough breed." "More or less folds upon an animal give proof of the greater or less quantity of wool; but these folds must be covered with as fine and good a wool as is on the adjacent parts of the

body."

"The Spaniards kill all those lambs which are born with few or no folds, and which are born with a preliment naked, because heat to the center, and caused it to be experience has taught them that the offspring of such animals bear a fine wool, but produce, by degrees, animals with flabby, light fleeces, which gradually lose the folds, and become thinner and thinner in the fleece, and are consequently less advantageous to the wool grower, than those sheep which are produced from lambs with plenty of folds and a thick cover of soft, fine hair."

The French Merino, coming from the

same ancestry as the American, were bred with a different object in view. It was thought possible to breed them larger, plain bodied, with more of the characteristics of a mutton sheep, without losing their value as wool-growers. The superin tendent of the flock at Rambouillet, M. Bernardin, in giving his experience in breeding this flock, says of wrinkles:

"Very much folded animals which furnish a superabundance of wool are sometimes weakened in their constitutions and appear as though exhausted by this exaggerated production of wool.
"But apart from these very exceptional

cases, and which never represent one per cent, the folded animals are very hardy, very resistant and are capable of support

very resistant and are capable of support-ing privation.

Folds on sheep imply closer, more settled wool, fibres closer to each other and stronger, and indicate a more abundant fleece, notwithstanding the wool is shorter. The fleece of folded animals covers all parts of the body more completely than that of subjects without folds; it is better closed externally, that is to say, dust, seeds, etc., which may annoy the animal and soil or alter the wool. Folds on Merinos are, above all, found about the neck, in front of the shoulders; to pro scribe them would, therefore, be to exclude the best wool producers.

It is a well known fact in this State that the use of a single plain, open neeced buck on a grade flock will cut down its average clip from one to three lbs. per head. It is also a fact that the wool of a dry-fleeced sheep is harsh and brittle, and that while manufacturers are inclined to deprecate heavy fleeces, they know that the fibre in them is always of superior quality and strength. We have often seen the results of breeding for light fleeced and plain bodies. and in every instance that has come under our observation it was a source of regret and disgust to the owner.

In the same paper from which we quote the article in favor of breeding out wrinkles, we find an article on "The American Merino," from which we make the following extracts:

"When the first prizes for Merino sheep were awarded to American Merinos at the International Exposition at Hamburg, about twenty years ago, says the San Francisco Okronicle, all Europe was as-tonished. The Yankee sheep took the prize over the best flocks of Europe, and they could not understand it. After the first surprise was over the Europe. first surprise was over the European sheep growers, at the close of the exhibition, did the best possible thing—they purchased the American Merinos, or Vermont Merinos, as they were generally called, for the improvement of their own flocks, at what

was then an unusual price. * *
"The superiority of the American over
the best European families of Merinos is shown in the first place in its greater size and weight; while the rams of the most noted of the Spanish flocks range from 60 to 100 pounds—the last rate rarely reached the American rams run to 120 pounds —the American rams run to 120 pounds, and upward to 180 pounds. These large weights are accompanied by shorter neck and legs, an increased width of loin, and, what is more important, a great increase in the weight of the fleece. Some flocks

found to be superior to any of the Euro-pean Merinos for improving the flocks of Australia. A few months ago an Austra lian flockmaster who called upon us said that the whole object of his visit to this improvement which has lately been mani fested in Australian sheep to the intro-duction of American Merinos. We notice that English agricultural writers speak of the improvement in Australian sheep by the introduction of Merino rams, but they

These extracts are a complete answer tails are, in appearance, shortened by the large folds around them, bear the indicathe first article quoted. It is a well known fact that the Australian purchasers did tion of great softness and quantity of not look for plain bodied sheep. They wool."
Mr. Charles S. Fleischmann visited had enough of them at home. They Germany in 1844 and '45, and made very minute investigations of the principles upon which wool raising and sheep breedwanted, and would only accept, the highest bred and best styled sheep in the best security for the crop. The sults of the experience in that country in to pay any price. country, and for these they were willing ENSILAGE.

Recent Notes in Regard to it from Our can Machinery for Its Preparation.

able of these is the Ross Giant Cutter, COMPOSITION OF WOOD ASHES. the largest and most powerful that has yet appeared either in this country or abroad. Its capacity appears to be practically unlimited; as high as 15 tons per hour, one-half inch long, being guaranteed. ward cut; but can also be furnished with downward cut when preferred. It cuts from a quarter to a full inch, as desired, the length of the cut being easily regulated by the operator. The illustration on

A correspondent asks for an authori. tative analysis of wood ashes, with a view of deciding upon their value as a fertilizer. Last summer Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College, in a paper read before the State Horticultural Society, gave an analysis of wood ashes, taking the ash of the beach as a fair average. The Professor said that one bushel of ashes is afforded by two and a half this page will give our readers a good cords of wood. He states that 100 pounds contains 16 pounds of potash, worth 80 cents, 67 pounds of lime and magnesia, worth eight cents, and 51 pounds of phosphoric acid worth 26 cents. To buy these in market they would cost \$1.14, or about 50 cents a bushel. Dr. Kedzie s: id that, compared with the common price of wood ashes, German potash salts are very expensive. The same may be had in the ashes at a much lower rate. On marshy land wood ashes have proved of great

Stock Notes.

that pays for the expense.

value, and nothing better can be applied

on, light sandy soils. In fact the great

value of wood ashes as a fertilizer is

known to but few, or else but few act

upon their knowledge. In the eastern

States their value has long been recog-

nized, and they are shipped from Michi

gan to Massachusetts and sold at a price

C. HIBBARD & SON, of Bennington, Shiawassee County, reports the following recent sales from their herd of registered Berkshires

To Fred. Conners, of Owosso, one boar.
To Rush Brothers, Owosso, one sow.
To E. K. Ingersoll, Owosso, one sow.
To T. E. Sheldon, Owosso, one sow.
To T. E. Sheldon, Owosso, one sow pig.
To J. Armstrong, Owosso, one sow pig.
To J. Leland, Rose, Oakland County, one

A NEBRASKA swine breeder who is breeding Jersey Red swine, and owns a goodly number of them says: "In regard to their being stronger and healthier than all others, they are not so; they will die just as fast with any disease, or will take it as quick as any other hogs. I am raising them, and think it very foolish for a man to say a red hog is cholera-proof, for they will take it as fast as any other if not

An English paper remarks concerning the mportation of draft horses into the United States, that to keep up the supply of horses here, 1,000,000 must be bred annually, and those who have made horse-breeding for a foreign market a specialty need not yet despair, though the demand may have fallen off-They have the best of Clydesdales, the best of Percherons, and a few Shires, but they need more of all; and the Cleveland blood much, as the best of the stude of the old Yorkshire breed out there has not been heavily touched.

THE death is announced of the famous trotting stallion Almont, at the farm of his owner, Gen. W. T. Withers, of Kentucky. Almont united three great trotting strains, namely: Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Pilot Jr., in his pedigree. He was sired by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith Maid, Rosaind, Thorndale and other famous trotters, and his dam was Sally Anderson by Mambrino Chief, the sire of Lady Thorne, Woodford Mambrino, and well known fast ones. His second dam was by Pilot Jr. Of Almont's descendants the most noted are Fanny Witherspo on, Piedmont, Early Rose, Aldine, Almonarch, Alta, and the great pacer Westmont. Almont only started in one race, getting a record of 2:39%, after which he was retired to the breeding stable. He was twenty years old, and the cause of his death was spasmodic

PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY:

Among the Farmers and Stock Breeders of Livingston County - Shropshire and Merino Sheep-Shorthorn and Holstein

Three miles and a half east of Howell, on the old Grand River road, is a grand good farm of 150 level acres, on which there is not one foot of waste land. It is the home of A. Tooley, who came on to it as a pioneer many long years ago, and when nature looked on a luxuriant growth of heavy timber. To-day, she smiles on a different scene, the timber has been cut, the stumps rotted and pulled, the log house given way to a large and stately brick home, while the fields yield immense crops of grass and grain, the fences straight and the corners clean. In fact it is a model home for an independent farmer. From the observatory of the house we catch a full view of Long Lake. a beautiful sheet of water, some two and a half miles in length. The sun this morning shone upon it with almost redoubled splendor, and we catch the green depth of woodland stretches, of smiling meadow, curves of small bays, pleasant slopes of shore, and swelling hills, and to us 'tis a delightful remembrance. We do not know whether the Indian maiden ever glided over the surface in her light canoe, or untamed worriors ever held council on its banks, for there are none to tell us of it. But rapid flying time with its unceaseless march reminds us of our duties-and we come back once more to mother earth. All the buildings are very large and substantial, the new horse barn erected last year is 36x 70, with 20 foot posts, and conveniently arranged. In it we find the Percheron years old, was imported by M. W. Dun-

1,600 lbs., stands 16 hands high, has good deep chest, heavy quarters, grand stiffe, good limbs and feet, plenty of action and a good stock getter. We saw about 20 of his colts, and among them all no poor ones. He has been owned by the two brothers, A. K. & C. H. Tooley, nearly four years. We find some of his get on the farm. The sucking colts, the one, two and three year old ones, and the breeding mares numbers nearly 15. The cattle are only high grades, but a fouryear-old roan heifer is a beauty. With a

owner and his pleasant family. William Tooley has a farm of equally as good land, containing 120 acres, and adjoining the above named one-here we find the crops looking well, and several colts sired by Harry Livingston that are good enough to please any "commission" of horse flesh.

sigh of regret we leave this good farm, its

John Lawson has 174 acres in his farm which borders on Long Lake. The farte is a very profitable one, the location of his good house a pleasant one, and all his buildings good. His cattle and sheep are highly graded, and best of all to us, he is an ardent admirer of the FARMER, and speaks many a word of praise in its favor.

A. Grostick has well earned his good home and farm of 200 acres, much of which is bottom lands, by perseverance, industry and economy. His flock of 130 grade sheep and his cattle are good of course, the colts sired by Harry Living ston are not behind the other get of this stallion.

Conrad Schoenhalts is another energetic farmer, and we find on the broad well worked acres of his farm, some of the best corn and wheat seen on the trip. His herd of high grade cattle show to good advantage, being well conditioned, etc. In fact it would be difficult to find a better farm or farmer, or a better herd of grades in the county.

A. V. Holt, in Oceola, finds time to buy grain at his elevator in Howell four miles distant, to work his 220 acre farm, to read his MICHIGAN FARMER and to visit with any of the attaches of the office when they call. His father came on this farm over 40 years ago (but it was not given to A. V. H.) when the country was wilderness, and was piloted to his new home by Mr. A. Tooley, who had come previously. The buildings are of a good class, inclusive of house, barns, sheds cribs and grain house (or elevator) with a storage capacity of over 2,000 bushels. This latter building is quite essential, for the farm produces wonderfully well; for instances, 425 bushels of wheat from ten acres, 1,224 bushels oats from 10 acres, and better still, a yield of 400 bushels black oats from five acres. The farm wa formerly heavily timbered. A grand row of stately maples border each side of the road for nearly its whole front, and others cast a heavy shade on lawn and house. In stock there are good horses, a colt sired by Tim Gooding, a trotter, a twoyear old of splendid size, good limbs and feet, got by Harry Livingston, a black three-year old and a two-year-old, by Tim Gooding, a flock of 175 grade sheep, and the foundation of a herd of thoroughbred Shorthorns, now numbering seven head. His first purchase of this class of stock was a two-year-old heifer from Hon. Wm. Ball. She proved a good breeder, having raised six heifer and two bull calves. His two-year-old red bull Noxubee Duke (Vol. 26 A. H. B.) was bred by J. C. & G. Hamilton, of Mt. Sterling, Ky. He was got by Grand Duke of Geneva 28756, out of Lillie Belle Noxubee, by Duke of Noxubee 9920 etc., to imp. Young Marv. by Jupiter (2170). He is a right royal blooded young fellow, a little under size. but is proving to be a good stock getter.

In the township of Unadilla we find there are many thriving progressive farmers, who have had so rich a soil that if but half worked it yielded rickly, yet with this help of nature, they have not wasted hours in idleness, but have placed farms under good improvement, such as fences and buildings.

Hon. S. G. Ives came from the State of New York and settled in this town as a pioneer in the year 1835. He was fortunate in his selection of land for a farm and future home. As we stand on the lawn, in front of the old mansion shaded by noble trees, we look at every field, see the land rolling and sloping, field after field either covered with fast ripening grain, grass or clover, see herds of eattle and sheep grazing in pasture, and we think of the hours of labor of that pioneer, that made it such in appearance to us to day. We think too of the noble example of this man's life, vising as it were from lowly life to be the possessor of so much land and means (for there are 341 acres) rising to positions of trust, of his patience, labor, his integrity and enjoying the confidence of all, truly a representative type of an American. This farm is called Hickory Ridge, and is now the home of Frank E. Ives, his son, who was born upon it. Owning this farm as he does, he decided some six years ago that the time must come that Michigan farmers must raise less wheat, although he raises yet 1,600 bushels a year, and decided to start a herd of Shorthorn cattle, deeming them to be the best adapted to our soil and climate. His herd now numbers some twenty-one

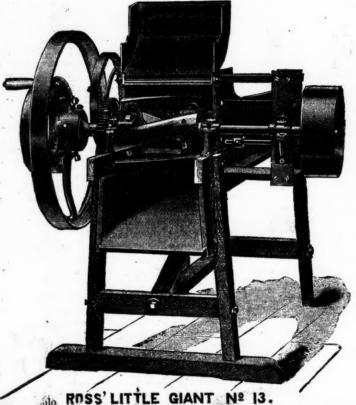
(Continued on eighth page.)

Paris Correspondent-French and Ameri-

one of the most interesting of questions to the French farmer, and in that country the system has become general with agriculturists. Our Paris correspondent, in a recent communication, says that the ensilage of maize has now entered regularly into rotations. But great as are the advantages of this innovation, it is not it also is a kind of safe-guard against

The ensilage of green fodder is still It has four 26-inch knives, with an upidea of this machine. intended to supersede root crops. It is Ross Angle Carrier. It is reversible, and never considered other than as an aid to can be changed to deliver to the right or spring feeding when mangels and turnips left as desired. Unlike the straight de-

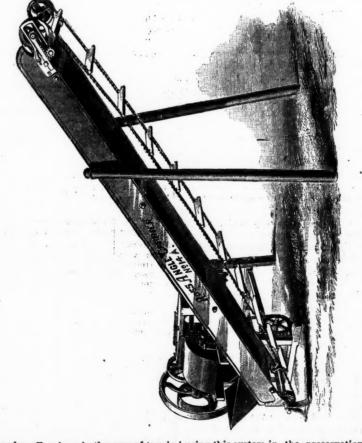
In connection with the cutter is the fall short, and the soiling is yet too young: livery carrier, this device enables the user to place the cutter close up to the silo or short supplies of hay; against dry sum- bin into which the fodder is to be carried



known by lecturers and publications. Those who adopt ensilage, devote their attention to plans for making it more useful, and also cheap with respect to the where the cabbage is extensively cultitizing food. The roots correct the tendfrom such flavor produced from feed- | carrier. ing his stock principally on cabbage by

mers and cold springs. The principle is | or elevated. It also leaves the feeding accepted in France: it is being made end of the machine clear all around it for wagons, material, and workmen, and permits its being fed on either or both sides, as best suited for receiving the material to be cut, which advantages are too apsilo. In Veudee and the west of France, parent to need explanation. Heretofore it has been necessary to belt back beside vated, that green crop is being experi- the cutter, when straight-away carriers mented upon. The variety known as were used, thereby shutting off complechoux moellier has an excellent reputa- tely with the driving belt all of one side tion; it can weigh as much as 12 lbs. and of the machine, and preventing its apyields 25 to 33 tons per acre. Mixed with proach with wagons, men, or material. bran, brewers' grains, and sliced beet, it doubling the cost of preparing the fodder, promises to make an excellent silo appe- and proving a great annoyance and expense. Messrs. E. W. Ross & Co. also ency of the cabbage to flavor the butter. make a straight delivery carrier, of the A gentleman prevents his butter same general description as their angle

This firm publish a work on Ensilage adding a little of the finest clive oil to the Silos, which contains matter of general cream before churning. The same ought interest to those who are thinking of



to be also efficacious in the case of turnip | using this system in the preservation of rations. An implement manufacturer has brought out an improved maize-chaffer; the machine cuts the green maize from half an inch, and upwards, as desired; a current of air wafts the cuttings through a tube that can be lengthened or lowered at will, like a crane, so as to throw the mass into the silo.

The growth of the system at the east, and also in some sections of the middle States, and the demand it has made for machinery that will reduce the labor of filling silos to a minimum, has set American inventors and manufacturers at work also, and quite a number of new appliances have been put in market for that purpose. The most important and valu-

fodder. It is complied from the experience of parties who have been testing the system for years, and contains about all that is known upon the subject. It will be sent free upon application to E. W. Ross & Co., Fulton, Oswego Co.,

THE first shipment of new wheat this eason reached this city yesterday. Three ears were received, one each by Gillet & Hall, J. W. Flynn & Co., and Sherman, Waldron & Co. The wheat inspected No 2 red, and is said to be gilt-edged. Three States were represented, one car coming stallion Harry Livingston. He is eight from Southern Michigan, one from Illiham in 1880, is black in color, weighs nois and one from Indiana.

-

th large, 1,710 lbs., 1,710 lb

Mich 884, M,

LE,

RES. 300K

RS DERG. Æ,

oodward its, two ores, all d culti-0 rooms on, good ills, beet liug 500 g trees will be



	etting Meetings in Michigan
Charlotte	July 16 to 19
With the state of	July 22 to 2
Grand Rapids	July 22 to Aug. 1
Bat ie Creek	Ang Kto R
Marshall	Aug. 0 00 0
Tackson	Aug. 12 to 10
Winb	Aug. 5 to 8 Aug. 12 to 10 Aug. 19 to 20 Aug. 96 to 20
Hast Saminaw.	Aug. 20 to a
age origination .	Sept. 2 to 5

GLANDERS.

What It is Doing in Illinois.

The Chicago Daily Tribune gives an account of the frightful effects of this disease near the town of Elgin, whereby a man lost his life and his wife is yet suffering from the disease with no hope of a permanent cure. A correspondent of the Tribune, after an investigation of the affair, gives the following history of the

"Toward the end of last September C. W. Lorrensen, the tenant of the farm of Mr. Patchin, two and a half miles Wes:
of Elgin, in this State, became the owner,
through a trade, of a horse afflicted
with the terrible disease known as glanders. The animal was brought from Palaabout 18 or 20 miles from Elgin, by a German, and was traded round from one to another antil it came into Lorren sen's possession. He was not aware that the herse was diseased. He attended it, and after having it about two weeks he was taken sick. Dr. D. L. Burlingame, President of the City Board of Health was called to attend him the 6th of October, and came to the conclusion that he was suffering from blood poisoning, but the case was not sufficiently developed to enable him to determine the cause. The enable him to determine the cause. The characteristics of the disease were so peculiar that, upon the invitation of Dr. Burlingame, four or five of the most prominent physicians in Elgin examined the case. They were all of the opinion that the disease was one of blood poisoning but the cause was still a mystery. At ing, but the cause was still a mystery. At last it became known that there was a veterinary surgeon was called to examine the animal, but he was not able to arrive nant disorder. To make assurance doubly sure he sent for Dr. N. H. Paaren, the State Veterinarian, who, on seeing the afflicted creatures, at once confirmed the opinion arrived at by Dr. Burlingame. At tais time Lorrensen was in a shocking condition. He was literally covered from head to foot with abscesses, which were emitting a most offersive discharge. Two days afterward the man died. His body was in such a loathsome state that a coffin was placed at the side of the bed and the corpse, which was actually rotten, rolled into it. The bed was pitchforked into the yard and burned up

Throughout his sickness Lorrensen was attended by his wife, and she was inocul ated with the disease. Abscesses formed in various parts of her body but they were healed by her physicians. Again they broke out in her throat and mouth, and she has been placed in a small isolated building connected with the County Poor-house to die. The correspondent continues:

"These cases of glanders have thoroughly aroused the citizens of Elgin to the importance of taking every possible precaution not only to prevent the conta-gion from becoming general in their city, but to exterminate it if possible. During the last seven or eight months ten horse found to be diseased have been destroyed. About two weeks ago Dr. Paaren received information that there were several horses in Bigin and its vicinity afflicted with this fatal disorder. He at once made an in vestigation. A diseased horse was found living at No. 137 Kimball Street. It was ordered shot, and the barn in which i was kept was quarantined for ninety days. Two black horses, owned by John Philfound to be suffering from the same complaint. They were destroyed. E. C. Church, another teamster in the same locality, had had, it was learned, a glan-The horses and barn were quar antined for sixty days. It is said that in all these cases the disease could be traced back to Lorrensen's horse, from which it

Within the last few days all the public watering places for horses have been ordered closed by the authorities for the period of ninety days, and all the hitching posts, lamp-posts, telegraph-poles, sign-posts, and the rings in the sidewalks and paces around them have been painted with a solution composed of chloride of lime, common lime, carbolic acid, and as The odor and taste of this disinfectant are so offensive that horses will not touch it."

Glanders is the most fatal and insid ious of diseases. It is alike fatal to man and beast, and of the most infectious character. It is a common thing for the owner of a glandered horse to sell him before he dies on his hands, and consequently one case may lead to the infection of hundreds. Public watering troughs are a fruitful source of contagion, and owners of horses certainly run risks in allowing their animals to drink from them. There is no record of the recovery of a single case of glanders, either in man or beast, hence prevention can alone be reli-

Cracked Heels, Mud Fever and Grease

No more annoying diseases exist in the list of maladies to which animals are lia ble than cracked or chapped heels, mud fever and that peculiar affection of the skin of the heels and fetlock joints which, from the greasy nature of the discharge which issues from the surface, is commonly designated "grease."

Cracked heels arise from exposure to grit are contributary to the general result. extension of the state of irritation, which wool, prices rose suddenly to 441 cents, in its more limited form, is the beginning

of chapped heels. Grease, at least in its early stage, is the outcoming of the influence of the causes referred to. In the more advanced condition the disease assumes a malignant character which defies the skill of the ex- 46 cents was reached, while in 1872 a still

perienced veterinarian. In the early stages of "grease" an antiseptic and astringent lotion may be used | From 1872 the general course of the with advantage, and the well-known wool market has been downward. This preparation, Sir William Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid (chloride of zinc) is very cases of slight abrasions of the skin, sore | about 221 cents pe pound; and from this | digestible condition, and the liquid should | ity."

shoulders, wrung withers, and also in low figure 1883 brought a still further destrength for general use is made by addng one pint of the fluid to fifty parts of must therefore be taken to keep it in a seure place.

The several diseases of the skin of the egs above named may be to a great exent prevented by the adoption of a plan of management which is perfectly simple. and, at the same time, effectual, as the experience of many years has shown. Ordinarily horses on returning from work have their legs, and probably a portion of their bodies, scraped and washed. The process of drying, if attempted at all, is imperfectly performed, and the surface of the skin is left moist and cold, until the natural heat of the body causes the evaporation of the moisture at the cost of a large expenditure of heat. Considerable disturbance of the function of the skin may be traced to the effects of the evaporation. The occurrence of mud fever and the different forms of disease which have been mentioned is thus explained.

A happy inspiration induced some one to adopt the expedient of allowing the wet mud to remain on the legs of the horse after returning from work, to form a protective covering while the drying process is proceeding. On the following morning the dried mud was brushed off heels, mud fever and grease ceased to appear in the stables where this plan was adopted.

Further experience has shown that if mud can be washed off at once by driving the animal into a pond, and then continu ing the journey home, no harm results. The mi-chief is done by the washing, especially if warm water is used, when the animal has arrived home, and is to remain stationary for the night in the stable.

In the case of hunters it is considered diseased horse upon the farm. A local, advisable to wrap the muddy legs in flannel bandages; hay bands will form an effective substitute in the case of the farm at a positive diagnosis. First he thought it suffering from glanders and then that it 'horse, but the essential thing is to refrain was not. By this time Dr. Burlingame from any washing or attempt to remove arrived at the conclusion that both man the mud until it is dry enough to be and horse were the victims of this malight brushed off. brushed off.

When cracked heels or mud fever have actually occurred, a very useful applica. tion for the relief of irritation will be found in a mixture of vaseline, eight parts, with trisnitrate of bismuth, or white lead, or oxide of zinc, one part, which may be kept ready for use, and applied once or twice a day."-Prof. G. T. Brown, of England.

THE Ascot oup, won by J. R. Keene's Foxhall, in 1882, was sent to this country. and entered at the Custom House. The cup has now been sold for one year, the prescribed limit for the non-payment of custom duties, which Mr. Keene has refused to pay. He has therefore asked permission to re-export the cup to England, and Secretary Folger has granted the request. The duties amounted to \$1, 600, and Mr. Keene is much chagrined ecause the cup was not allowed to come in free. He thinks the victory of Foxhall was a national affair, and that the trophy should be allowed to come in fre :.

According to the last census two-thirds of the 11,000,000 or more of horses in this country are used for industrial purposes and almost 4,000,000 are employed almost solely to increase the enjoyment of the people. At an average of \$250 each these iging horses have an aggregate value of \$1,000,000,000.

Don't wait till you are all run down befo taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Take it now.



Wool in England.

In 1784 lustre wool sold in England a about 121 cents per pound. Wools of the same quality rose steadily until 1791, when an average price of seventeen cents pound was reached. In the next year this rose to 201 cents, but in 1797 the price fell to fourteen cents per pound. In the following years the markets fluctuated, until in 1802 a strong upward movement carried prices up to 621 cents. A shrinkage in in 1812 and 1813 the quotations varied between twenty-four and 28t cents. In 1814 the extravagant price of 374 cents was reached. The upward movement did not stop here, however, for in 1815 the average price reached forty-three cents. The reverse which followed in 1816 brought good wools tumbling from forty-three down to 271 cents, a decline of 151 cents per pound or about thirty-five per cent.

After these fluctuations a period of calm attended the prices of wool and from this time up to 1842 the value was but little altered, the range being from 24 to 271 cents; but in the autumn of 1834 another upward bound was experienced, when wool jumped up suddenly to 391 cents per pound. In 1843 a great decline was seen, and in midsummer of that year only 23 cents could be obtained for excellent wool-The next three years prices jumped a level of 251 to 271, but they fell back in 1847 and 1848 to 23 cents, and in 1849 brought them to the remarkably low limit of 19 cents. The next year a little of the lost ground was recovered, 221 cents having wet and cold, and it may be concluded been secured, and in the year following that the mechanical effects of dirt and 26 cents was got, and this rose in 1859 to 32 cents. In 1863, when the civil war in Mud fever may be looked upon as an this country caused so great a demand for and in 1864 the highest point ever reached in England during the century was gained, 56 cents having been paid. From that time there was a decline, year by year, till 1870, when 31 cents was the aver age price. In 1871 the market rallied, and

further advance took quotations to 48‡ cents. was checked in 1879 and 1880, when prices rose from 231 to 82 cents, but in 1881 the useful for this purpose; and indeed in all value of fine-grown English wool was

instances of wounds accompanied with cline to 19 cents per pound, the lowest fetid discharge. A lotion of convenient point on record since 1849. With the exception of the single depression of 1849, which lasted only for one year, the decline water. In the undiluted form, the disin- of last year was the most remarkable in ecting fluid is a caustic and poison; care the present century.—American Cultiva-

The Automatic Butter-Worker.

The Automatic Butter-Worker, manu factured by Wm. E. Lincoln of Warren Mass., and Fort Atkinson, Wis., a repre sentation of which is here with given,



has proved a very acceptable appliance with butter-makers. To make good but. ter that will keep well, two things have to be done, first to work it sufficiently to eliminate every particle of butter milk, and secondly, to only work it enough to make it firm without reducing it to a soft or salvy condition. With hand-working it is difficult to always effect both these objects. Either the butter is not suffiiciently worked to get rid of the butter milk, or else it is worked so much that while the butter-milk is got rid of the butter has been worked so much as to injure its grain, and it is reduced to a soft, without difficulty, and forthwith chapped salvy, st cky mass, without consistency which is certain to spoil soon. Some butter makers are able to accomplish both results with hand-working, through care ful observation and long experience; but where one is successful a dozen fail. The butter-maker is designed to accomplish this work, and do it with less labor. It is so simple th t any one can handle it, and is a great help to any one who wishes to make a gilt-edge article and do it regular-

Selling Choice Animals. . The Pittsburg Stockman says very

"The breeder who is always ready and anxious to sell the best he has to the first buyer who comes along can never for any great length of time hold his position at the front in his business If he permits his flock or herd to be culled over by visiting purchasers, keeping for himself only what they see fit to leave him, the fame of his stock will be shortlived indeed. The moment his best breeders are parted with that moment does ie remove the incentive for the same buyer to come to him again. His presige and leadership leave him, in company with the animals on whose superiority bis reputation is based. In view of this it is easily understood why breeders of experience and sagacity very often have something on which no price is set and for which no bid will be entertained. It may be an old or well-proven sire or dam, or it may be a young thing whose value is yet only a matter of promise. It is in either case in a measure priceless, and in giving it up the owner feels that, no matter what it may bring, to sell it would be a sacrifice. This idea may of course be carried too far-but it is difficult to say just how far it may be legitimately followed. This is a point for the proper decision of which no fixed principle may be laid down. and it must be left wholly to judgment and circumstances. We believe. however, that a man is often war ranted in holding an animal at a price no one else could pay for it, and which he himself could hardly pay for another much more clearly appre iated by the thoughtful breeder than explained on the printed page, and in them much of the success of the breeding business lies. One thing is certain-one cannot afford to the patch. They need only a light coverbuild up and increase his stock on culls. He should always reserve a sufficient number of animals of unquestionable merit to insure the next season's produce to be fully up to his recognized standard. A high sale is a dear one indeed if it carry away with it the elements which estab

lish local reputation and character."

Summer Feeding of Calves. A calf cannot be reared on meal. When milk is scarce it seems to be thought by some that it is only necessary to substitute so much corn meal to satisfy the necessi ties of the young creature. Milk is a prices followed, succeeded by a rally, and special food, the solid portions are all in solution and readily digestible. Indeed, when it is sweet it can be absorbed into the system almost without change, through the lacteal vessels, and discharged from these into the thoracic duet, and so contribute directly to the enrichment of the blood. Solid food must be macerated and dissolved before it enters the inter tines, and be absorbed by the lacteals and there go through the assimilative process but when the young animal has not yet acquired the ability to digest solid food these necessary processes are not completed, and, of course, the intestines be come disordered, and the common provision of nature to get rid of the indigestible matter, which we call diarrhoes, begins to perate. Then the young animal is subjected to two evils, under which it quick ly succumbs. These are, first, a severe drain on the system from the pain and exhaustion of the diarrhea, and second, a complete deprivation of nourishment from the suspension of digestion. It is worse than no food, because the food taken is an injury and exhausts, instead of being a benefit and nourishing the animal.

The difficulty is removed by the proper selection and preparation of the food. We may know pre isely what food to select, knowing the special needs of the anima and the actual constituents of the food. A young animal requires chiefly nitrogen phosphoric acid and carbon in its food and these are furnished in such substances as oatmeal, corn meal, bran and linsee meal, and these must be given in solution at first and until the stomach is able to digest solid food. This it does at about four to eight weeks old, after which it will live wholly upon solid food, but will do better if its food is partly in solution up to the age of three or four months. By thorough boiling or even cooking, these foods may be brought into a soluble and eral farm use in agricultural lands is an absurd

reduced to the consistence of milk. The great mistake is in feeding too much, and by overloading the digestive organs, to produce exhaustive diarrhos and the accompanying spasms. Three quarts twice a day is amply sufficient for a calf up to a month old, when the ration may be gradu ally increased to four or five quarts at the end of the second month, with the addi tion of a little solid food, as grass or hay. It is not well to increase the grain food after this, but the calf may be gradually used to take this dry, and the liquid may be watered more liberally, until water only is given for the drink .- Henry Stewart, in the Times.

When to Cut Timothy.

Experiments have shown that the best time to cut tin thy is, all things considered, when it is headed out, just before blossoming. The bloom occasions loss and dust. If cut just before blossoming very nearly the same weight of hay is realized, and the quality sufficiently improved to make up for the loss, there being more of the juices. It is more in the nature of grass than when in the advanced stage.

Timothy thus treated makes excellent hay, especially for milch cows and young stock. Cut early in the season, it affords a chance for a good growth to follow, and in an average season cover the ground, and thus, in a measure, become self-protective during the mid-summer heat and drouth. If the land is rich enough to bear a good yield, a second crop may be cut, say about the first of September, in time for a sufficient new growth for pro tection; this will be greatly improved, and afford an increase of profit if a coat of manure is applied immediately after the second crop is removed. The proportion of nutriment in this crop (aftermath) is greater than the first, weight for weight and the curing equal, making an early fall and winter feed for milch cows, almost equal to summer herbage. Some people who are in the habit of using it, declare it superior to pasture affected by drouth. By thus managing our timothy meadows, from two to three tons a year on an average of the best hay can be secured. It can only be done on soil adopted to it, and kept sufficiently enriched. Fall application is the best.

It is best to cut in the afternoon, the later the better, so that the sun will not much dry the hay. When well wilted the next day, put in cock to be left a few days, and then taken into the barn, Should there be rain in the night or on the day after cutting, the hay will not suffer, and it will be ail the sooner fit to put up, the day following. Practice has demonstrated the advantage of this .-Country Gentleman.

Culture of Fall Turnips.

A correspondent of the Country Gentle man gives his observations on the culture

of turnips as follows: "Turnips do best in a fairly rich and rather moist soil. New soil is good if well prepared. When this kind of land is selected, it should be plowed early and allowed to lie until July, when it should be plowed again, and harrowed until fine. Any soil is good for roots which is loose and loamy. The middle or last of July is the best time to sow the seed, but if the weather is unfavorable, later than this will do. I have sown turnip seed as late as the middle of August, and still raised a good crop; but generally I would prefer the last of July. I also find it better to sow after a rain than just before it. I have the ground all ready, so that when of equal merit. There are many nice a favorable time comes, the work can be done without delay. It is advisable to sow the seed mixed with earth or ashes. If sown just before a rain, they do not need to be covered, but if sown after, it would be a good plan to drag a brush over ing to germinate.

> "I prefer rather a low place to high land, as they do much better in dry weather on rather moist soil. Like all other root crops, they are much better if they can be made to grow rapidly; they should be crisp and tender. If the growth is slow, they get strong and pithy. The turnip fly is the worst enemy of the crop, and a preventive should be used as soon as they make their appearance. I use s they make then appearant for ra-'slug shot' for this purpose, and for ra-lines and cabbages. I find it as econodishes and cabbages. I find it as ec mical as anything else I can procure.

Agricultural Items.

SHEEP husbandry, like any other industry. just have the right man at the helm to be profitable. One must have a liking for it and make it a study. Blood will tell and feed will tell; one man may take a flock of sheep and make them gain and pay, while another will lose by the operation.

THE Indiana Farmer reports that seven elf-binding reapers have been burned by harrest tramps in Noble County. These harvest tramps are a set of vagrants who work in the harvest fields, doing as little as they dare and lemanding big pay for that little. They are from towns, where they spend their time hanging about the saloons. They are a nuisance

THE American Cultivator notes that there is significance in the fact that none of the cream ery managers at the recent Connecticut Dairy Convention permit the feeding of cotton-seed meal to cows whose milk they receive. It is noted also that fifty farmers of South Amherst, Mass., lately agreed that a quart of cotton-seed meal per day is all that can be safely given to each cow, and that it should be given after milking.

A CORRESPONDENT of Vick's Monthly says a good word for the mangel-worzel. It does not require extra preparation of the soil, it may be own late, or as early as June 1st, it withstands dry weather bravely, it has no special insect pest, and it is relished by all farm stock. It is perhaps not quite so nutritious as some other roots, but it is a valuable adjunct in winte feeding, and imparts no bad taste to milk an

C. M. CLAY, in the Ohio Farmer, says: "If a man wants a cow in the city, who does not care to be troubled with a goat eating up his clothes lines and oyster cans, and wants a few spoonfuls of rich milk for the tea or coffee, would recommend the Jersey-a small fellow which will do well on the pea-balls and bran and all that, from an ordinary table and kitch en. But to think of introducing them for gen

EXPERIMENTS made with grade Shortnorns with a view to ascertaining the value of cotton seed meal in milk production, both as to quantity and quality, at the Texas Agricultural College, indicate that it is far superior to bran in improving the quantity of the cream. Four pounds of brah and six of cotton seed meal were fed for ten days and raised the percentage of cream from 08.35, as obtained under a ration of ten pounds daily of bran, to 12.65 in one cow; and from 09.74 to 14.39 with the other, other food and conditions being the same.

THE New England Farmer says: "The best feeders in New England long ago learned that the most profit from swine feeding is made when the pig is converted into a hog in the shortest possible space of time. To do this good breeds are selected, the pigs are fed well from the start, and they are kept growing coninvously from birth to the time when they will sell at the best profit; formerly at about a year old, but more recently at from seven to nine or ten months. Most feeders now make two crops of pork in a year instead of one, as formerly. This requires a good deal of care in the breeding and rearing of small pigs, warm pens for the breeding stock, and generous feeding all the time. Pigs treated in this way are always plump, smooth and thrifty."

Veterinary.

RINGBONE.-W. J. D., Limesville, Pa.-Clip hair from enlargement and rub on Gombault's Caustic Balsam as directed. Put horse in a oose box stall and keep him there during treatment, which will be about eight or ten

STRINGHALT .- My mare, three years old, is s troubled with cramp in her hind legs; can be noticed only when moving from side to side in the stall; is worse after being worked. Sub., Cadiz, O.-Apply Gombault's Caustic Balsam. mixed with two-thirds olive oil. Apply freely to muscles of thigh, from point of hock, to hip once a day (in the evening). Use the animal every day. Be careful about backing. Continue treatment until symptoms have disap-

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Horticultural,

ME RELATION OF THE HOUSE-HOLD TO THE GARDEN.

A paper read by Mrs. R. F. Johnstone, of De-goi, at the Summer Meeting of the Michigan gate Horticnitural Society, held at Bay City 1810 19th and 20th.]

(Published by request.) The relation of the household and the green is plainly a reciprocal one; each gres, each takes. The household stands p the garden as originator, cultivator, ncipient; the garden is to the family, apporter, strengthener, sustainer. Vegtables and fruit seem the natural food of the race; the garden is as old as hunger. hwe understand more clearly the pro of assimilation by which food is onverted into blood, and see how deandant we are upon the food we eat for the health which makes "life worth bring" we see how essential it is that andiet should be health giving, nutri-1008, and adapted to our habits and not. It is a grave mistake to suppose hat so our hunger is appeased it does not natter what we eat. Two-thirds our illnesses have rise in indigestion, or malmimilation of food, which vitiates the Mod; and our indigestions come from w much, too rich. improper or too lastily eaten food. As a people we eat fr too much meat, especially pork, with is tape-worms and trichinge, to the neglect of the wholesome, nutritious, usily digested vege ables to be had for heraising. Simplicity of food is a condition of health, for condiments and rich cookery tempt to excess, and the overusing of the digestive powers. We are not tempted to over-eat of fruits and regetables, a natural diet is self-limiting, and if we do indulge, there is far less danger to health than with less readily digested food.

It is impossible for the average man to anderstand what a constant tax upon a woman's resources it is to plan and pre me those three meals per day, to which he sits down with little heed to the time, hought and trouble which go to their preparation. The housekeeper's task is wendless as that of Sisyphus, forever mling the stone which forever recoiled mon him; for she rises from one meal with the thought of the next upon her, dy after day, year after year. To be atterpalatable or healthful she knows food must be varied; appetite and hygiene bth demand a change; watch how eagerhabe copies a "new recipe," tried by a neighbor, or caught in the flotsam and jelsam of the family literature! There is wirtness consciousness of well doing in swoman's heart as she summons her amily to a dinner which she feels does her credit, which it is every loyal hus and's duty to encourage by giving to the gaden, the great source of supplies, the are and culture it deserves, not making itsside issue, to be given attention when there is nothing else to do, but giving it mequal place in the farm economy with the wheat and corn crop. It is economy 6 do so. Any good housekeeper will tell you that a well tended garden is "half he family's living," that it saves grocery bills, while by its aid she can set a bounti ful, appetizing table. It saves her worry a planning her meals, and much hot work over the kitchen stove. Dean wift tells us that in Laputa they had a ncess by which sunbeams were extractfrom cucumbers; certainly a good deal the sunshine of domestic happiness an be extracted from a whole garden full of vegetables; and healthy and

his purveyor to the household. A good garden is a help in solving that great agricultural conundrum, how to keep the boys and girls on the farm. At tactive surroundings are the magic darm of home. The well ordered, trim neatness of the garden exerts an inhence on other externals, the dooryard ience is braced up, the tangled shrubbery timmed, and the roadside made tidy, and every new beauty added to the farm is a ink in the chain to keep the children there. They, too, appreciate a good table smuch as any.

And yet, with all the good things we may say of the garden, and which have been so often repeated that their recital slike the "thrice told tale vexing the dull ear," how infrequently we see a eally good garden upon the farm! It is generally the one spot where all the weeds which sprung up under Adam's feet as he left the primal garden, run riot.

It is curious, but true, that the table of the day laborer in town, who does not owns foot of land, and whom the country has contemptuously declares "lives from hand to mouth," is more bountifully supplied with vegetables and fruits than that of the farmer in the midst of his broad acres. The latter gives a variety of excuses for his neglect; and at a neighbor's, with his mouth full of his second help of delicious green peas, will declare a garden "don't pay," and as he backs up his plate for another quarterection of strawberry short-cake, will Wonder how his host can find time to "putter with small fruits," regardless of, rindifferent to the fact that no acre on his farm will yield him so much of good living, and do so much to promote his health and happiness, as a quarter-acre furden spot, intelligently tended. Even to small an area has infinite possibilities to be developed into rich reward when we are educated up to the right standard; that thinking which leads us to seek less to hoard money for a possible "rainy day," than to enjoy life's pleasures and privileges every day.

Undoubtedly the garden for the busy armer, with both eyes fixed upon the bald-headed bird of Liberty, as represented on our silver dollar, who counts that day lost which does not advance his ordly interests, is what may more properly be called the "truck patch," where horse and cultivator give the culture, and where the Scriptural injunction to let the lares grow with the wheat until the barvest is literally obeyed. This is far better than no garden at all. Generous Jet there is enough left. The home table the blossoms is especially noticeable in vines supplied; the housekeeper lays by her producing strictly male or staminate flowers.

winter stores, and next year cornblades wave or buckwheat blossoms on the spot and the garden is found in a new place. This is the garden of the practical, nonsentimental man, who views all things with a utilitarian eye.

But the garden from which the whole family may gain the purest delight, in which they will feel the most interest and take the most pride, is the old-fashioned one the fashion of which came with the Puritans from Old England, and lingers in New England vet. It is that in which year after year fruits and flowers meet and mingle, where spade and hoe and hand weeder give the culture, and rectangular beds and trim pathways abound. Such a garden is fair to

see. I have such an one in mind now, where beds of sweet marjory and thyme flanked cohorts of onions, stiff and rigid in their green liveries picked out with white; where the cranberry bean, tenderly cherished because its seed was brought from "Old Vermont," flaunted its motley pods above the scarlet poppies whose brilliance shamed them, and tomato plants jostled York and Lancaster roses; where double rows of peas hung blossom bannerets and plethoric pods over a brush forest, and sweet william and sweeter pinks, and purple columbine and iris mingled in charming confusion. A wandering raspberry bush clutched you; a morning glory vine swung a chime of dewy bells from a sunflower tower, and the housewife's pale green hop clusters treasured golden grains of lupulin among the wreaths of foliage that wound among the white palings. There was room for the grandsire's dwarf pear trees, and for the seedlings from the peach pits the lad planted and tended. No weed seeds ever ripened there, and the land laughed with a harvest till a black frost brought desolation. It was a garden of delights, full of surprises; ever new, ever charming.

And this is the ideal garden; the garden for the amateur, and for the elderly man who begins to find that he wants the short rows in the harvest field, and a sober-minded horse on Sundays. Here he feels that though he sees a declining sun from life's west windows, he yet lives to some purpose; and his farm triumphs of the past he renews in Brobdignagian beets and melons. This fashion of gardening is the delight of the business man who has "retired," and in unwonted inactivity finds time like lead upon his hands. To his d lettante gardening, at which his neighbors poke impious fun, he gives the zeal and enthusiasm with which he once wooed the fickle goddess who gives with one hand and takes away with the other, and gains, I am sure, a purer and more tranquil happiness from this peaceful pursuit.

And such a garden is to the household more than a mere purveyor of food. It feeds our love of beauty by its fair young flowers, its tender greens, its reproductions and renewals. Here in the spring we see how Earth's slow pulse thrills under sun and rain and

"* * Every clod feels a stir of might And climbs to a soul in grass and flowers."

Here we find the æsthetics of horticulture, for here the busy woman, her thoughts intent upon what Owen Meredith calls

"Hour of all hours, most blessed apon earth, Blessed hour of our dinner,"

yet pauses among its beauty and fragrance to rest a moment, and feast her eves; and goes back to her kitchen refreshed and strengthened by the reviving influence of Nature. Into this ideal garden the observant man takes his microscope and prys into Nature's secrets conomical living both speak in favor of as under the magic glass he counts the cerns grape clusters within the warm resinous, eider-down blanket tucked about them, and even counts the grapes all they tell us of its multiplying insects, its laborious culture, its demands on time and muscle, we feel that its continuity is its charm, that the old fashioned garden is the garden of our dreams, and that the relation of the household to such a garden is that of p.easure and profit.

WATER AND LAWNS.

At the meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Bay City, two papers were read upon "The Use and Abuse of Water in Horticulture." The papers were principally devoted to detailing the uses to which water could be put, and its abuses were forgotten. But Professor Tracy, of Detroit, took occasion in the discussion which followed, to protest against the way in which water is now used upon lawns in our cities and towns. He said that since the invention of those pretty little lawn fountains or sprinklers, it was the custom to keep them running all the time upon the lawns, moving them from place to place. The result was that the grass, instead of completely covering the ground, and forming a close mat of verdure, grows up rank and thin, and the lawn can never be made satisfactory. Water should seldom be used upon a lawn, said the Professor, and when absolutely necessary it should be applied in the evening and the ground completely saturated. It would be far better, he said, to use a hose and give it a thorough drenching, than to keep up this continual sprinkling, for as soon as it is stopped, the grass wilts down and dies out. It has became so accustomed to being stimulated that it cannot do without it. Since we heard the Professor give his opinion of the use of lawn fountains, we have taken occasion to examine a number of lawns around the city, and find that there are very few perfect ones to be found, although enough has been expended upon some of them to make them so. In some cases it was too much shade, but most frequently

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribune in giving a reason for the barrenness of a grape vine, says the cause of sterility is doubtless due to the fact that the blossoms are all planting enables the myriad enemies of the horticultural to the horticul the horticulturist to take their tithes, and with a good fertile variety. The fragrance of

ill considered use of water.

the failure was from the constant and

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. On the third page of your issue of 8th inst., in an article entitled-Western Michigan Fruit Growers' Society-my name is given as one of the promoters of

A Disclaimer.

that recently organized society. Not wishing to acquire a credit to which I am in no sense entitled, I take occasion to state that not only had I nothing whatever to do either for or against the organization of such society; but that, while I can see an abundance of work for such a society to do, I feel that with what I have already tried to do, my years are already too far elapsed, to warrant me in attempting to aid in this or in any other new undertaking of this character. T. T. LYON. SOUTH HAVEN, July 9, '84.

LANSING, Mich., July 9, '84.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I find in the report of the committee on exhibit at Bay City, the excellent collection of fruit packages shown by R. T. Pierce & Co., of South Haven, was over looked, and I take this opportunity of rectifying the oversight, and calling attention to the worthiness of the packages shown by this enterprising firm.

Correction.

Truly yours,
J. SATTERLEE Chairman of Committee.

Horticultural Notes.

THE Florida Dispatch records a Tinley peach which measured 13 inches round, and weighed

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribune says the only sure remedy for the orange colored rust which is so destructive on raspberry bushes is to root up the plants and burn them.

THE Henderson Strawberry, according to

the Rural New Yorker, is a new herry of prom. ise, a cross between Sterling and Boyden 30. The flower is perfect, the plant said to be very prolific, hardy, and as vigorous as the Sharp-A CORRESPONDENT of Home and Farm sent

T. A. Fross, Donelsville, Ohio, "10 cents to pay postage" on a sample of "extra fine corn." In return he received an ounce, the postage on which was just one penny-leaving the generous advertiser "nine cents profit," or at the rate of \$80 per bushel. THE real squash bug is hard to kill. Hand

picking, though a tiresome and by no means agreeable occupation, is the surest way of ridding a vine of the pest. The kerosene emulsion is the most satisfactory application. Paris green and other similar poisons are utterly worthless for this purpose.

THE Gardener's Monthly says the peach curl s caused by the growth of a minute fungus arasite. Each species of fungus requires ertain ecuditions of heat and moisture before it will germinate. The peach curl requires a comparatively low temperature, and when the weather gets warm it will not develop. A steadily warm temperature is therefore the est protection against the curl.

THE blossoms of the pumpkin and melon tribe are of two kinds, male and female. The male are borne on long stalks, while the female are nearly sessile and are under the leaves. The male flowers soon wilt and die. People ignorant of this fact often suppose that their pumpkins or squashes are "blasted" when male flowers die. If the male flowers should not be numerous, and if bees are not plenty, it is a good practice to shake the male flowers over the female when the males are mature, to insure fertilization.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman says he prevents the damage of the root borer petals of close folded blossom buds, dis- on his plantation of squash vines by dissolving an ounce of saltpetre in a gallon of water and pour this freely on the young plants as soon as they come out of the ground, so that the upon the cluster. After all, in spite of earth is thoroughly wet. In four or five days repeat this watering, and again after a similar interval. He does not wait for the vines to wilt, but applies the remedy whether it is needed or not.

> MATTHEW CRAWFORD, of Cuyahoga Falls, O., a well-known strawberry grower, tells how strawberries for exhibition may be sent a long distance in safety. He says, in the Ohio Farmer: "Put the berries in a four quart basket and put it in a larger one-a peck-and susend it from the handle by rubber cord. Then tie the ends and sides with the same material so that it can neither touch the bottom nor sides. Have it just stiff enough, and not too stiff, so that it will swing when moved. Tie a paper over the larger basket, put a tag on the handle, and prepay express charges."

> When the organs of secretion become in active by reason of a cold or other cause the inflammatory material should be removed and healthy action restored. Aver's Pills accomplish this quickly. Much serious sickness and suffering might be prevented by promptly correcting such derangements, which often develop into settled disease.

> > Apiarian.

HONEY DEW.

Prof. Cook Throws Light on the Mystery -What the Maple-bark Louse Has to do with It.

In a recent issue of Gleanings in Bee-Culture a correspondent has an article on Honey Dew, and asks Prof. Cook for an explanation of the mystery. The corres pondent says:

"I noticed an article in Gleanings for June 15, from E. R. Root, about honey-dew. I have had a little experience in dew. I have had a little experience in that line this season, which may be of interest to your readers. About the 8th or 9th of this month I went to the pasture after the cows, when, near the woods, I heard a tremendous roaring of bees, and, thinking a swarm was passing over, I looked in every direction but could see no bees. As I got nearer the woods the sound seemed to increase in volume. Just in the edge of the woods I saw a young hickory tree in blossom and thinking the bees might be working on that I went up bees might be working on that I went up to the tree, when I found the leaves com-pletely covered with what is known as honey-dew. The free was fairly alive with bumble-bees, honey-bees, yellow-jackets. wasps, hornets, and flies; the leaves were

so covered with the honey-dew they had the appearance of being varnished.

small striped bugs, which seemed to be gathering honey-dew with the rest. After looking around and finding the honey-dew looking around and finding the honey-dew on oak, maple, elm and beech trees, I went on over to friend Phelps', taking some of the leaves with me. I found him at home, and together we went back to the woods to see if we could discover the source of the honey-dew. After looking at the trees some time we about came to the conclusion that it was a natural secrethe conclusion that it was a natural secretion of honey in the leaves of the trees. While we were talking and watching the bees we noticed a bee running along the branches, stopping from time to time to gather something. Upon pulling down the limbs and looking close we discovered they were literally covered with the scaly aphis, or bark-louse. Upon close inspection we discovered a small drop of a clear fluid exuding from the backs of the lice. This was what the bees were gathering on the branches, and it was falling all the while in a fine spray, it being visible on our coats when we came out in the sun. Now, this scaly aphis assumes the color of the bark of whatever kind of tree they are weeking on and heing out a small comment. are working on, and being quite small it requires close inspects n to see them. I think we would not have seen them but for the bees working on the branches. Now, may not this in a measure account for some of those mysterious falls of oney dew we hear of? The flow of honey from this source lasted about two or three weeks, or until the bees began to work on white clover, and perhaps a little longer, as I find, in taking off honey, the boxes are spotted more or less with the honey-dew while some are filled entirely with it. As to quality all I have to say is if any person can eat it, he is capable of eating any thing. It looks nasty, it tastes nasty, and it is na-ty; and what to do with it I don't know, for it isn't fit for

a hog to eat.

"Now, as I am rather ignorant on the subject of entomology, will Prof. Cook, or some one else who is posted, inform us of the different stages of the bark-louse. and about the time they remain in each stage, and whether they often produce this so-called honey-dew? This is a new thing to me, having never in my life no-ticed it before, and I would like to know how many different kinds of insects and worms are capable of producing honey dew.

Prof. Cook has prepared an article or this subject which we give in full:

From very numerous inquiries as to name, habit and remedies regarding this louse, I have for some weeks intended to write you; but an overwhelming amount of work has prevented until your letter drives me to it. Pres. E. Orton writes me that this insect is killing the soft maples. and wishes a remedy. Mr. O. J. Terrill from North Ridgeville, says they are affording much nectar which attracts the bees, seems excellent, and wishes to know if it is probably wholesome. The editor of the Coldwater Republican asks if there is any way to save the maples. These are samples of a score of inquiries coming thick from Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.

The maple tree scale or bark louse (Pulvinaria innumerabilis, Rath.) consists at this season of a brown scale about five-eighths of an inch long, which is oblong, and slightly notched behind. On the back of the scale are transverse depressions, marking segments. The blunt posterior of the insect is raised by a large dense mass of fibrous cotton-like material, in which will be found about 800 small white eggs. These eggs falling on to a dark surface look to the unaided eye like flour; but with a lens they are found to be oblong, and would be pro nounced by all as eggs at once. This cotton-like egg-receptacle is often so thick as to raise the Brown scale nearly a fourth of an inch. These scales are found on the under side of the limbs of

tree. I find them on basswood, soft and hard maple, and grapevines, though much the more abundant on the maples. Another feature at this mature of the insect, is the secretion of a large amount of nectar. This falls on the leaves below, so as to fairly gum them over, as though they were varnished. The nectar is much prized by the bees, which swarm upon the leaves. If such nectar is pleasant to the taste, as Mr. Terrell avers,

the trees, and are often so thick as to

overlap each other. Often there are

hundreds on a single main branch of the

ing it. From the middle to the last of June. the eggs begin to hatch, though hatching is not completed for some weeks after it begins, so we may expect young lice to hatch out from late in June till August.

should have no fear of the bees collect-

The young lice are yellow, half as broad as long, tapering slightly toward the posterior. The seven abdominal segments appear very distinctly. The legs and antenna are seen from the other side. As in the young of all such bark lice, the beak, or sucking-tube, is long and thread like, and is bent under the body till the young louse is ready to set tle down to earnest work as a sapper Two hair-like appendages, or setæ, ter-

minate the body, which soon disappear.

The young, newly born louse, wanders wo or three days, then inse ts its beak into the leaves where it first locates. It prefers the middle under side of the leaf. In autumn the much-enlarged louse withdraws from the leaves and attaches to the under side of the twigs and branches while on the leaves they sometimes, though rarely, withdraw their beak, and change their position. In winter, the young lice remain dormant; but with the warmth of spring, as the sap begins to circulate, the lice begin to suck and grow. The increase of size as the eggs begin to develop is very rapid. Now the drops of nectar begin to fall, so that leaves and sidewalks underneath become sweet and sticky. In the 1 st Ohio Farmer, Mr. Singleton states that leaves of the maple do secrete honey-dew. It is on the leaves, and there are no aphides or plant-lice. Mr. Singleton's honey-dew is, without doubt, this same nectar from bark-lice. Had Mr. S. looked on the under side of the branches, instead of on the leaves, he would have found, not aphides, to be

If these spring lice are examined closely with a low magnifying power, a marginal row of hairs will be seen.

MALES.

sure, but bark lice.

Some few of the scales in late July will be noticed to be dimmer, lighter in color, and somewhat more convex above. In these the setæ do not disappear, but may be seen projecting from the posterior "Looking up to the top of the tree I and of the scale. In August, the mature saw myriads of small insects which I sook to be the aphides or plant-lice, but on have two wings, and are very active.

ooking closer I discovered they were Although the females are to continue to grow till the hext June, coition now takes place. The males are seen for two or three weeks, though probably each individual does not live as many days. It is quite probable that, as in case of production of drone-bees and aphides, the males of these scale-lice are not absolutely necessary to reproduction. We know they are not in some species.

By use of a long-handled broom dipped in strong lye or soapsuds, the thickly gathered lice could be readily removed on the lower side of the branches at any time in the spring. This would kill the lice, and prevent egg-laying, or destroy the eggs already laid. The earlier this is done in the spring the better. The position of the lice on the under side of the branches makes this more practicable, if not the only practicable remedy at this season. On a few trees, or on small trees, this is no serious task. If this is neglected, or is thought to be too great a task, the trees may be syringed in early July, just when the young lice are most susceptible, with the following: One quart soft soap, ten quarts water, and one quart kerosene oil; stir all well together. This can be thrown on with a fountain pump. As the lice are mostly on the lower side of the leaves, it should be thrown from below upward. This also applies to other speces of bark-lice, which are also very common this season. The passwood, the tulip (see my Manual, p. 249), the elm, the hickory, the blue-ash. etc., are all suffering from bark-lice. much like the above, except that the cottony substance is wanting. It is a comforting truth that all these species are often destroyed by their enemies before they entirely kill our trees, though they often do great harm.

The Rev. Chas. E. Piper, formerly of Pittsfield, N. H., but now of Wakefield, R. I., writes: "My wife has been an invalid for years, but Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cured her." N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir always cures coughs, colds and consumption when taken in season. Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment for strains, bruises, acute swellings, old sores, &c., is excel-

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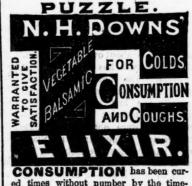
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Baldness Cured and Age Rejuvenated.

J. W. HAMMOND, Lake Preston, D. T., when he was but 40 years old found his hair growing gray. At 50, his hair and whiskers were entirely white. So they continued until he reached 60 years of age, when he began using AYER'S HAIR HAIR VIGOR, four bottles of which sufficed to restore their original rich, dark brown color.

MRS. O. O. PRESCOTT, Charlestown, Mass., had lost two-thirds of her hair, by its falling out, when she applied AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and one bottle of it caused her hair to grow out even more handsome than before it began to fall. MRS. AUGUST VALENTINE, of Buffalo, N. Y., had become nearly hald, and N. Y., had become nearly baid, and though she made use of many of the so-called hair restorers, none had any effect. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR did what nothing else could do, and now the lady again has a fine head of hair, thanks entirely to it.

else could do, and now the lady again has a fine head of hair, thanks entirely to it.

GEO. MAYER, Flatonia, Texas, presented an apparently hopeless case. Baldness was hereditary in his family. By the time he was 23 years old he had GEO. MAYER, Flatonia, Texas, presented an apparently hopeless case. Baldness was hereditary in his family. By the time he was 23 years old he had scarcely any hair left. One bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR started a soft, downy growth all over his scalp, and in a few months his head was covered with soft, dark and abundant hair. VINCENT JONES, Richmond, Ind., lost all his hair in consequence of a severe attack of brain fever. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Medicinal Virtues.

The rare medicinal powers, emollient, stimulative and tonic, possessed by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR enable it to cure speedily Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter-sores, Dandruff, Humors of værious kinds, and other diseases of the scalp liable to cause baldness. It is not a dye, contains no coloring matter, and effects its rejuvenation of faded or gray hair simply by bringing back the vigor of youth to the roots and color glands of the hair.

The wife of Dr. V. S. LOVELAGE.

The wife of Dr. V. S. LOVELACE, Lovelace, Ky., had very bad Tetter Sores on her head. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR never after prefer any other hair-dressing, and many of them cured them.

The son of James N. Carter, Occo-figuan, Va., was cured of Scald-Head by Ayer's Hair Vigor.

HERBERT BOYD, Minneapolis, Minn., was cured by AYER'S HAR VIGOR of intokrable Itching of the Scalp.

brought out a new growth in a few weeks. and it speedily grew long and thick.

A Toilet Luxury.

following, from MISS KATE ROSE, Ingersoll, Ont., who writes:

"While keeping my head clear of Dandruff, and preventing Scald Head, it has also eaused my hair to grow luxuriantly, resulting in my now possessing hair forty-two inches: long, and as thick as any one could wish it."

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., [Analytical Chemists] LOWELL, MASS. Sold by all Druggists.



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CHAINS OR WIRES Thrown in and out of wind by revolving the Pump Rod

Adjusted by Pump Rod to Lock Itself In a heavy gale if desired.

HAS A BRAKE which prevents wheel from running when out of A perfect SELF GOVERNOR and very simple, having but one THE ONLY MILL using an automatic stop, which enables the wheel to run at a more UNIFORM SPEED in heavy winds.

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we care the above amount of money and ten tiold Watches free to the first 123 persons answering the following Bible question: Where is the word Grandmother found in the Bible* Mention the Beokt, Chapter and Verse.

The first person answering this question correctly, on or before August 30th, will receive \$75 cash, If we receive more than one correct answer, the second will receive \$70, the third \$60; the fourth \$55; the fifth \$50; the sixth \$25; the seventh \$20; eighth \$15; ninth \$10; tenth \$3; eleventh \$4; tweith \$4; thirteenth \$2; ten Ladies' Gold Watches to the next ten correct answers, and one dollar each to the next one hundred people answering it correctly. If you are not the first, remember that you may be the second or third, so you stand a good chance for a large prise. Each competitor must, in every case, send 50 cents for One Year's Subscription to THE POULTRY KEEPER with their answer. This journal is a large 16-page illustrated Poultry Paper, devoted to telling

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State Journal of Agriculture

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrand producing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

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P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office, 21 Park Row, New York.



State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1884.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 19,898 bu., against 17,087 bu. the previous week. Shipments for the week were 35,360 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 91,842 bu., against 113,211 last week, and 681,862 the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on July 5 was 13,405,141 bu. against 14,232,258 the previous week, and 18,598,493 bu, at corresponding date in 1883. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 817,117 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending July 5 were 789,603 bu., against 990,298 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 6.980.396 bu. against 6, 334,066 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1883.

The features of our local market the past week were the very light transactions and the slight fluctuations to be noted in values from day to day. There is practically no business doing in futures, Saturday's sales only amounting to 14,000 bu. Cash wheat keeps steady, but the demand is not such as to convince dealers that there is any money in wheat at prevailing prices. The week closed with holders of cash wheat firm, and late futures showing an advance as compared with the first of the week. Yesterday this market was quiet, but cash and near futures were strong, and advanced fully 1c per bu. Late futures were dull and closing quo tations were under those of Saturday. Chicago was active, but ruled lower than on Saturday. Toledo was quiet and a shade lower, No. 2 red selling at 884c, July delivery at 88c, and August at 884c. The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from June 16th

to July 14th:		37. O	37- 0	37-
1 14 2	No.1	No. 2 white.	No. 2 red.	No. red.
T140				
J'ne16		90	951/2	5
44 17	1 02	92		
" 18	1 011/6	9214	96	86
" 19	1 00	90	9516	
" 20	99%	89%		
" 21	1 001/4	9014	94	85
" 23	9914	90	9334	
" 24	1 01%			
" 25	1 01%	90	94	
** 28	1 00%	90	94	
44 97	1 01	89	93	
44 28	1 00%	84	90	
" 80		88	90	
July 1	9914	'881/2	90	
"9	1 0134	88	89	
. 3	1 011/4	88		
** 4				
. 5	****			
** 7	1 011/2	881/2	88	
* 8	1 011/6	89	8714	7816
" 9	1 01	89	881/4	
" 10	1 011%	89	88	7814
" 11	1 0116	89		
" 19			8914	
" 14	1 021/4	90	95	

on the various days of	f the pa	past week:		
	July. A		Sept	
Tuesday	1 0136	9134	913	
Wednesday	1 00%	93	921	
Thursday	1 011%	9214	921	
Friday	1 011/4	93	933	
Saturday	1 0116	94	941	
Monday	1 0258	93%	91	
	AL		47	

There is no doubt but that wheat, the country over, is firmer than a week ago, and also that were the present condition of financial affairs more favorable an advance in values would be certain. As it is, however, with continuous failures among the largest capitalists of the coun try, with manufacturers suffering from : general depression that reaches every line of trade, and farmers feeling severely the losses sustained by them the past two seasons, there is no life in the market. Dealers content themselves with watching the slight fluctuations in values from day to day, and learning all they possibly can of the condition and prospects of the crop soon to begin to appear on the market. The recent reports from the winter wheat States indicate a fair crop, better than last season, but far behind in amount to that

The following estimate of the crop of 1884, based upon reports of the Department of Agriculture, as compared with those of 1883 and 1882, is probably as fair a one as can be made at this date, and

herefore wort	hy of atte	ention.	
	1884.		
(Estimated)	1883.	1882.
	bush.	bush.	bush.
Ohio	30,560,000	25,884,000	43,458,600
ndiana	32,000,000	28,447,800	45,461,N00
Illinois	29,500,000	22,150,000	52,302,900
Missouri	24,500,000	23,819,300	27,534,600
Kansas	32,500,000	26,851,100	31,248,000
Michigan	22,300,000	25,011,000	82 815,400
Kentucky	11,700,000	9,612,600	17.250,000
l'ennessee	8,000,000	7,408 000	9,971,200
West Virginia	4,420 000	4,257,000	4.854,800
Middle States.	33,200,000	31,109,000	35,745,200
1 South'n Stat's	34,000,000	31,804,100	35,702,250
P'Ac St's & Ter's	68,000,000	58 639,600	55,816,100
Total winter	330,680,000	294,494,300	391,689,850
Wisconsin	21,000,000	19,604,900	23,145,400
Minnesota	38,000,000	33,778,200	33,030,500
lows	29,000,000	27.518,800	25,487.200
Nebraska	28,000,000	27,481,300	18,300 000
Dakota	20,500,000	16,124,000	11,460,000
N. E. States	1,200,000	1,208,700	1,108,020
Total	187,700,000	185,709,900	112,526,120

Grand total ... 468.380,000 490,204.200 504,185,470 The acreage for the crop of 1883 was 36,393,319 acres, and the average yield per acre 114 bushels, or half a bushel less than an average crop. In 1882 the average yield per acre was 13.06, vs. 10.10 in 1881, 13.01 plowed up. It is also certain that con- poor crop.

ditions in some States have materially changed since the reports from which this estimate is made were gathered. This is notably so in Michigan the latest report of the Secretary of State foreshadowing a crop report of 21.965,391 bu. Other States, however, report an improvement in their prospects as compared with the reports upon which these estimates were based. It is likely therefore, that the outcome will not vary greatly from the grand total.

Those States in which an improvement is noted are Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, while Ohio, we think has rather retrograded owing to severe drouths experienced in some sections of the State.

Foreign markets are in much the same condition as our own,-quiet but steady. The receipts from abroad are large enough to prevent any advance at present, to the disgust of British and continental farmers, who are said to be selling wheat at less than the cost of production.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previ-

per cental,
Flour, extra State... 11s. 0 d.
Wheat, No. 1 white... 8s. 7 d.
do Spring No 2 88 7s. 4 d.
do do new 7s. 4 d.
do Western 1888... 7s. 8 d.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 8,554 bu., against 6,504 bu. the previous week, Shipments were 17,585 bu. The visible supply in the country on July 5 amounted to 7,254,372 bu. against 7,750,430 bu. the previous week, and 12,336,529 bu at the same last year. The visible supdate ply shows a decrease during the week of 496,058 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 683,736 bu., against 742,633 the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 5,557,097 bu., against 10,-074,651 bu. for the corresponding period in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 17,064 bu., against 31,859 bu. last week, and 15,066 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Corn rules very quiet and steady. Stocks are light everywhere, and it is only the general business stagnation that prevents an advance in prices. No. 2 corn is selling here at 54c per bu., the same price as noted a week ago, and receipts are very light. At Chicago there is not much activity, and while prices are steady there is no appearance at present of a disposition to push up prices. Dealers generally predict better prices a little later, but are not anxious to take the chances. Quotations there are 51c per bu. for No. 2 spot. In futures quotations are as follows: July, 50%c; August, 52c: September, 51%c: October, 50%c. The Toledo market is quiet, with high mixed selling at 55tc, No. 2 at 55c, August at 54%c, and September at 55c. The growing crop is showing up fairly well in Illi nois, Iowa and Kansas. 'In the former State the Department of Agriculture put the yield at 90 per cent of a full average, the highest for some years. In Ohio the fields are in want of rain, and while corn looks fairly well it is quite backward in the northern counties. In this State the prospects are for about 92 per cent of an verage yield. The Secretary of State reports that sixteen per cent of the corn planted failed to grow. The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 5s. 21d.per cental for new mixed and 5s

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 40,855 bu. against ket, during the week, has been quite firm, 16,668 bu. the previous week. The shipments were 2,875 bu. The visible supply of good stock, buyers increased their bids of this grain on July 5 was 3,718,583 bu., against 3,709,137 bu. at the corresponding Qu date in 1883. Stocks in this city on Monday amounted to 37,989 bu., against 35,-161 bu, the previous week, and 16.830 bu, at the same date last year. This market is very dull, and values are again Quotations of futures closed as follows slightly lower. No. 2 white are quoted at 35c per bu., and No. 2 mixed would probably command 34c. The demand is very light. At Chicago there is also a slight decline in prices, and No. 2 mixed spot are selling at 29c per bu. In futures July are quoted at 291c, August at 261c, and September at 25gc. The Toledo market is dull at 32c for No. 2 mixed, and same for July delivery, 28c for August, and 27c for September. The New York market is higher, but closed dull. The advance is partially the result of higher freight rates. Quotations there are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 36c; No. 2 do., 361@37c; No. 1 do., 87c: No. 2 Chicago mixed, 38c: No. 3 white. 394c: No. 2 do., 40c: No. 1 white, 431c; Western white, 38@44c; State

3id. for old do., an advance of id. on new

mixed from the figures reported a week

HOPS.

The recent boom in hops appears to have spent its force, and prices are retrograding in the New York market. The change of tone among dealers arises from the more favorable reports received from English and continental hop yards. In England the yards have been damaged to a considerable extent, but the weather has been more favorable, and they are reported to be improving. They are not out of danger, however, and we may have another sharp advance before the new crop begins to come forward. In this country reports indicate about an average yield per acre, with more yards in New York and a considerable increase on the Pacific Coast. The N. Y. Daily Bulletin of

Saturday says of the market: "There is no material change. Business was very moderate and the demand for all sources without improvement. Late yesterday a small parcel of choice sold at 32c, but a fair-sized lot or two went at 30c, and the latter seemed all that could be obtained on the market here to-day. There was nothing new in the cable

advices from abroad. Quotations in that market are as fol-

A CORRESPONDENT at Bennington, Shis wassee Co., writes, under da'e of July 9th, in 1880, and 1879. The acreage for the that spring crops are looking well with the crop of 1884 is between 37,000,000 and 38, exception of corn, which from poor seed 000,000 acres, some of which has been and the ravages of the cut-worm, will be a

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

There is nothing of interest in relation to the butter market to be said this week. The condition of the trade is far from being satisfactory, and while our local market shows some little firmness on fine table butter. it has not, so far, resulted in any appreciation in values from the low range of the past six weeks. Good table butter, of fair quality and flavor, commands 15@ 16c, and is in request owing to a decided falling off in receipts. Creamery is quoted steady at 20c, and low grade stock is not wanted at any price. At Chicago the market has ruled steady at the range of prices quoted a week ago. While trade there confined largely to the home demand it has been equal to the amount of stock offering. Quotations there are as fellows: Fancy creamery, 18@184c; fair to choice do, 15@17c; fancy dairy, 151@16c; choice dairy, 14@15c; fair to good do, 12@13c; common grades, 10@11c; packing stock, @74c. The New York market does not improve, and on some grades prices are somewhat lower than a week ago, when it was generally supposed they had reached hard-pan. The N. Y. Daily Bulletin says of the market:

"Trade with all outlets continues in the same dull and unpromising position so long noticeable, stocks are accumulating, and even the heretofore most sanguine olders are at a loss to present anything of a really cheerful nature. Some of the State pails and occasional marks of fancy creamery find sale above 20c, but it looks as though any quotation in excess of that price would be misleading as to the value of the bulk of the supply, and a very large amount of butter could be bought for less money if any one wanted it. State dairy goods are quoted on what is thought to be fairly approximating line to th named for creamery, but it is a pretty dif ficult matter to tell exactly what the stock is worth. The final result on Western factory goods remains a great problem and holders find themselves unable to pursue any course except storing and await-ing results, though many, to get the mar-ket started, would probably name a very Chata at ale in an atal those on follows

ı	State stock is droted there as to	110	WS.
I	Creamery, fancy	21	@211/
1	Creamery, choice	19	@50
ł	Creamery, prime	7	@18
ì	Creamery, fair to good	6	@1614
ı	Creamery, ordinary	5	@151/2
1	Half-firkin tubs, best	19	@1916
ł	Half-firkin tube, fair to good	18	@181/2
ı	Welsh tubs, best		@181
ı	Welsh tubs, fair to good	17	@18
ı	Quotations on western stock	in	that
I	market are as follows:		
ı	Western imitation creamery, choice		@15
ı	Western do, good to prime	13	@14
ı	Western do, ordinary to fair	11	
Į	Western dairy, fine		@15
1	Western dairy, good	13	@14
ı	Western dairy, ordinary	11	@12
	Western factory, best current make	13	@14
ı	Western factory, fair to good	11	
	Western factory, ordinary	8	@10

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending July 5 were 341,554 lbs., against 285,208 lbs. the previous week, and 383,216 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1883 were 393,923 lbs.

Cheese is beginning to show some firmness in the New York market, and it is to be hoped the results will reach out west, where something is wanted to put some life into the trade.

In this market the best makes of full cream State will not command over 91@ 10c, the latter an extreme price, while poor goods are barely saleable at any figure. At Chicago prices are lower than a week ago, and that market is in a very unsatisfactory condition owing to large receipts and a very limited demand. Quatations are as follows: Full cream cheddars, per lb., 71@8c; full cream flats, 8@81c; flats slightly skimmed, 5@5½c; common to fair skims, 21@4c; low grades, 1@2c; Young America, 9@91c. The New York marand towards the close, owing to scarcity

id an advance in values was est	annanc
notations there are as follows:	
ate factory, fu'l cream fancy	940 9
ate factory, fau ty, full cream	9 @ 9
ate factory, l'ht 'ms, prime to choice	6 @ 6
ate factory, skims, fair to good	54@ 5
ate factory, ordinary	4%0 5
io flats, prime te choice,	@ 6
io flats, ordinary to good,	5 @ 6
ims, Pennsylvania, prime to choice.	@ 2
ims, ennsylvania, fair to good	14@ 1
ims, ordinary	0 @ 1
	-

The Liverpool market is quoted dull at 49s. per cwt., an advance of 6d. from the figures reported one week ago. The New York Daily Bulletin of Satur

day says of the market:

anything, but "To-day's market was firm-indeed stronger, if anything, but rather quiet for want of stock. The arrivals, as they came to hand, were found to be under engagement in the great majority of cases, and the most willing buyers had no opportunity to ne-gotiate except on a few odd parcels, and over these the competition was sharp enough to bring out bids at 91@98c, and even a fraction more is said to have been made for specials, while approximating qualities have participated in an improved one, and no receiver of anything at all useful has anything to carry over. Night skims and all similar grades are going out slowly, and at irregular rates, and of these there will be some of the poorer lots left unsold. Advices from the country are generally quite strong, but, as a rule, ship-pers do not appear inclined to engage reely for next week, as to-day's advices caution against the payment of a further advance.

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 73,833 boxes against 113,771 boxes the previous week, and 115,760 boxes the corresponding week in 1883. The exports from all American ports for the week ending July 5 foot up 7,543,668 lbs., against 7,365,663 lbs. the previous week, and 7,633,243 two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 6,532,469 lbs.

WOOL

The season is about over in this State and the past week has been very quiet with buyers. The continued depression in trade at the east has scared off purcha sers, while the low prices prevailing offered no, inducement to those woolgrowers who were not in immediate want of money. The clip of the State, however, has been pretty closely sold up, and what remains is held by parties who are able to hold it as long as they wish. The clip of the State is estimated at about 13,000,000 lbs., and buyers admit that its quality is excellent, and lighter than last eason. Sales during the week have ranged from 24 to 27c per ib. for washed, and 16@18c for unwashed.

The eastern markets are in anything but a satisfactory condition. At Boston the new clip is coming forward very rap-

idly, the receipts for the past week in figures. Correspondents last fall estimat-10,000,000 lbs.) domestic and 1,039 bales of foreign, or 40,720 bales in all, against 15.381 bales domestic and 577 bales foreign for the corresponding week in 1898. The sales for the week were 2,851,700 lbs., of which 1,691,700 lbs were domestic, and of counties 92-hundredths of a bushel 1,160,000 lbs foreign. The sales for the corresponding week last year were 2,891. 000 lbs. The sales of domestic washed fleeces in that market for the week included 16,400 lbs Ohio and Penn. XX and above at 35@36c: 15.000 lbs Ohio X and above at 25c: 185,000 lbs Ohio/X and XX at 321@35c and 230,000 lbs Michigan X and above at 30@32c, principally at the inside figure. The sales of combing and delaine fleeces comprised 65 400 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania fine delaine at 34@36c: 59,000 lbs combing and delaine at 36@38c and 17,500 lbs unwashed combing at 22@25c. Among the sales of foreign were 53,000 lbs. Australian at 36@39c and 90,000 lbs. New Zealand at 354@40c Quotations in that market are as follows:

: 1	Cts. per 1b.
	Ohio XX and above
	Ohio X and above 32 @33
1	Michigan X and above 30 @31
١	Fine delaine 35 @36
1	No. 1 Ohio clothing 35 @36
ı	No. 1 combing washed 38 @40
1	Kentucky ¼ blood combing 25 @26
1	Georgia un washed 24 @25
1	Texas fine, 12 months 22 @24
1	· do do 6 to 8 menths 19 @22
ı	do good medium 22 @25
1	do coarse and carpet
1	California Northern spring free 23 @26
1	do Southern spring free 18 @22
1	do burry and defective 13 @18
ı	The Boston Commercial Bulletin says
١	of the market:
ı	"The large supplies and sleek demand

"The large supplies and slack demand for wool, together with the tightness of the money market, may lead to lower prices for wool than those now current. Prices in the interior are weakening. Ohio and Pennsylvania very little has been done the past week, and not over 28 to 30 cents can be obtained for desira-ble wool. In Michigan the bulk of the clip has been taken at from 25 to 28 cents per pound, and holders now find it diffi cult to place it in Eastern markets, ex-cept at a loss. In Wisconsin, Texas and at other points the business has been and considerable wool is still In California considerable been doing, and large lots of Northern spring have been bought, largely on manufacturers' account, at from 181 to 20 cents per pound in San Francisco. An improvement in wool cannot be expected while the manufacturing business con-tinues so much depressed."

The New York market shows no improvement, and business is lighter than for some time past, although stocks are now well assorted and offering at prices that every one admits to be very low. But buyers are few and will only take small amounts, the stringency in the money market and the dullness of trade making them very cautious. Prices are quoted about the same as in Boston, but are said to be only nominal, as liberal purchasers would get better terms. When trade does revive, as it certainly must in the near future, we think wool will be one of the first things affected, as it has suffered more than most others and the reaction will be greater.

THE STATE FAIR.

We are indebted to Secretary J. C. Sterling for some copies of the premium list of the coming State Fair, to be held at Kalamazoo on September 15th to 19th | will be taken at 3:30 P. M., and the party | side, or to places within his own district inclusive. This little book contains all the information required by exhibitors. such as the names of officers of the be awarded in the various and regulations, the list of premiums departments, rules for making entries, a list of the various railroads running trains to Kalamazoo, and rates of fare, besides a great deal of other matter of general in-

The grounds upon which the Fair is to be held this year are very handsome, the buildings superior to those generally used, and the location is easily accessible from the railroad depots, hotels, etc. As to Kalamazoo, it is now a city of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, well built, located in one of the most beautiful sections of the State, and in one of the most productive agricultural counties. The city is surrounded with an old settled and wealthy country, in which agriculture is the main dependence. Of the city itself its inhabitants are of the opinion that it is the finest in the State, and visitors cannot help being pleased with it. As the State Fair has not been held in this section of the State since the disastrous year of 1872, we look for a large turn out of visitors if the weather is favorable. The farming community should turn out in large force and show to the rest of the State that a State Fair can be held at Kalamazoo and made a financial success.

Michigan Crop Report, July, 1884.

The total number of bushels of wheat harvested in the State in 1883 was 23,478. 232, of which 20,772,782 bushels were grown in the southern four tiers of counties and 2,705,450 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. The yield in the southern section was 211,047 bushels, and in the northern section 120. 050 bushels, more than estimated in thi office in October, 1883. The number of acres reported in wheat the present yea is 1,520,766.

These figures for 1,035 townships or 92 per cent of all in the State, are taken from the returns of supervisors to this office, and for the remaining townships, twenty nine of which are in the Upper Peninsula and only ten in then southern four tiers of counties, are estimated. The ten townships in the southern four tiers of counties for which estimates have been made are Chickaming in Berrien, Ovid in Branch, Jefferson in Hillsdale, Nelson in Kent, Holly in Oakland, Brockway and Riley in St. Clair. Agusta and Sharon in Washtenaw, and Springwells in Wayne

County. The probable total yield of wheat in Michigan the present year is 21,965,391 bushels. The estimate is based on the number of acres in wheat in May as re turned to this office by supervisors, and the average yield per acre in each county, as estimated by crop correspond ents. This estimated yield is 1,512.841 bushels less than the yield in 1883. It is probable that such a decrease is not generally looked for, but we find no good Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, as Vice But the facts are not sufficiently full to reason for questioning the accuracy of the President.

that market footing up 39,681 bales (about | ed the area seeded at seven per cent, or about 114,000 acres less than seeded in the fall of 1882. The actual decrease, as appears from the reports of the supervisors, is 107.145 acres. The vield per acre, as estimated, is, in the southern four tiers less, and in the northern counties two and nine-hundredths bushels more than the vield in 1883.

We shall, if possible, publish in the August report the wheat statistics as shown by the census returns which are now being received at this office.

The totals for each and for all of the counties in the southern four tiers, and the aggregates for the northern counties are shown in the table below.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of June at 227 elevators and mills. Of these 196 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is 39 per cent of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 239,437, of which 50,686 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 89,118 bushels in the second tier; 48,202 bushels in the third tier; 42,-587 bushels in the fourth tier, and 8,844 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 57 elevators and mills, or 25 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received. there was no wheat marketed during the

The total number of bushels reported marketed in the 11 months, August June, is 9.411.961.

month.

In the southern four tiers of counties six per cent, and in the northern counties three per cent,-from one to one and onehalf million bushels,-of the 1883 wheat rop is yet in farmers' hands.

The condition of other crops, expres n per cent of condition one year ago, is, for the State, as follows: Corn, 118; oats, 95; barley, 97; clover meadows and pas tures, 88; timothy meadows and pastures, 86; clover sowed this year, 86. The condition of corn compared with vitality and growth of average years is 92, Sixteen per cent of the corn planted failed to grow.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week savs:

"Thunder storms have been prevalen during the week and have generally favored the crops. There is no fresh feature in the market, Values are slightly weaker. Sales of English wheat during the weel nave been 26,607 quarters, at 36s. 9d have Trade in foreign wheat is very dull and the market decidedly weaker, especially American, the supply becoming oppres The off coast trade is largely sive. plied and only a fair business done at lov er rates. There were 46 arrivals and 19 sales, 12 cargoes withdrawn, 16 remained. 20 cargoes due. Flour is dull. Maize is quiet and unchanged. Barley is easier.

CHEAP EXCURSION.-The D., G. H. & Milwaukee on Saturday, July 26th, at road districts, unless to places very near 6:50 A. M., arriving at Grand Haven at by. A pathmaster who sends to other 2 P. M. The elegant steamer Milwaukee road districts for gravel from the roadwill reach Milwaukee at 9 o'clock the same evening. Tickets will be good to uses the gravel, had better be very careful leave Milwaukee on the return trip, Mon-Society, its constitution, rules day, Tuesday and Wednesday, by day or night boat, but those taking night boat will be charged 50 cents extra for berth. Excursionists unable to leave by 6:50 A M. train on Saturday, will be allowed to take Company's steamboat express, which | ble to be proceeded against by the adja leaves Detroit at 4:30 P. M. on Saturday, morning.

A DISPATCH from Leavenworth, Kansas under date of July 7th says: A. A. Holcombe, State Veterinary Surgeon, inspected the livery stables here to-day and found 25 cases of glanders in the horses. He or ered five, valued at \$1,000, belonging to George Waller, shot. Measures are being aken to prevent the spreading of the disease. There is no doubt but that this disease is far more prevalent than is generally supposed, and owners of horses cannot be too careful in watching their animals.

ATTENTION is called in another column to the advertisement of the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company. Their line of imple ments embrace the most complete assort ment of sulky plows, hand plows of all sizes and styles, cultivators and road scrapers. Skillful workmanship with steel and iron as used by this company, render their implements practically imperishable. Their guarantee is very strong, and they are perfectly reliable.

A RECENT letter from Newton, Kansas, says that grain dealers are all changing their views about the quality of the new wheat in that part of the State, nine-tenths of all the samples shown, so far, are No. 3, or poorer; and all contain a great deal of rye, cheat, and shrunken wheat. The crop matured too quickly. Corn is backward over large areas. Extreme heat, for a week past, is scalding and blistering everything. It was 104 at Newton last Tuesday.

THE investigation upon the victims of the Cincinnati riots have ended. The coroner enumerates 53 whose bodies he viewed. Of these he finds that Captain Desmond was killed by unknown persons in the mob; one man, Gaetz, shot himself, accidentally; another, Smålz, was unlawfully shot on Sunday afternoon by militia, and all others were justifiably killed, they having failed to obey the demand of the sheriff to disperse.

THE side-wheelers have been doing great work at Chicago the past week. Westmont, with running mate, paced mile in 2:01f, in an exhibition heat. Billy S., with running mate, started to beat Westmont's time, but 2:071 was the best he could do. Johnson then paced two heats alone in 2:111 and 2:121.

THE Democratic National Convention, held at Chicago last week, placed in nomination the names of Grover S. Cleveland of New York, for President, and Farm Law.

Inquiries from subscribers falling under this head will be answered in this column if the replie are of general interest. Address commu o Henry A. Haigh, Attorney, Seitz Block, Detroi

Many Thanks.

We desire to express thanks to the Hon. H. A Conant, the genial and efficient Secretary of State, for a copy of Green s Treatise on Townships, which he has kindly sent for the use of this depart ment. We shall endeavor to see that the farmers of Michigan profit by his courtesy.

Gravel for the Roads.

MEDINA, June 29, 1984. aw Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Will you please inform me whether is lawful for a pathmaster to move grave from a gravel bank in the road in one part of his district and put it on the roads in another part of his district. Also whether the gravel may be so moved on to the roads of an adjoining district. L. H. C.

Mr. Isaac Gale, of Hartwellville, makes similar inquiry.

Answer .- It is doubtless now we'll un

derstood by readers of this column that

way passes owns the fee of the highway,

the owner of land through which a high-

and the soil, timber, herbage, etc., there found, and may use the same in any way which does not interfere with the rights of the public. The public owns only the right to travel there in a proper manner, 3d, and continue two weeks. and the incidental right of keeping the way in repair. This includes the right to use the soil, gravel and timber there found in a reasonable manner for the puroose of maintaining the road. The statute 1 Howell, §1433) provides that only such timber as is requisite for the repair of the highway or bridges "on the land or within one mile of the same," may be taken, and that no trees reserved for shade or ornament can be used for such purpose. If trees in the highway are thought by the commissioners to be obstructions, that fact does not authorize the highway officials to take them. They still belong to the adjacent owner, and he should be given an opportunity to remove them (Clark vs. Dasso, 34 Mich. 86). But the statute says nothing about gravel, and the question as to what use the public may make of such as is found within the limits of the highways has never come before our Supreme Court. The limitation placed by the statute upon the removal of trees cannot be reasoned from,

for statutes cannot be extended by analogy, and we must therefore fall back upon the general common law doctrine respecting the matter. This general doctrine is that the public use must be limited to what is reasonable. This, I think would in most cases limit the use of gravel to the repair of the road in the immediate vicinity of the place where the gravel is found. It would not, in my opinion at M. Railway will run an excursion to least, justify the removal of it to other far removed from the places where he how he proceeds. He ought as a matter of safety in such cases to get permission to take the gravel from the adjacent owner, for if he cannot justify his acts in taking the gravel under his authority as

Another Highway Difficulty.

cent owner.

pathmaster he would be a trespasser lia-

· VERGENNES, June 13. aw Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Will you, for the benefit of everybody concerned, decide a question relative to the following case: Overseer of road district No. 6, repairs a certain cross

Overseer of road road in his district. Overseer of an ad joining road district. orders some of his men to go and get dirt from a certain hill, located in said district No. 6, and said men dig holes on each side of the tract to the injury of the highway of road district No. 6; said dirt, being drawn (from said adjoining overseer's land) for the benefit and convenience of the adjoining road district. Question: Who is re sponsible for damages done, and which may occur in consequence of said holes being dug within five feet of the cente of track of said highway? Second: Would not the overseer of road district No. 6, be derelict in duty while seeing said men at work improving the road in his district, if he did not order the offend ing party to desis? Third: Would not a repetition of aforesaid offense be an ag gravation in this case?

J. L. B. KERR.

Answer .- First. The township will be liable to any one who is injured by falling into such holes if he is not himse) careless or negligent. Second. I think he would. Third. It certainly would.

A Question as to Drainage Rights.

Mr. Theo. Bunert, of Roseville, Ma comb county, says that a drain has for many years run across the lands of two adjoining farmers. Everything has gone on harmoniously until recently, the upper proprietor has extended the drain road into other land owned by him. The effect of this was to so increase the volume of water flowing from the upper proprietor's land that it could not be caried off by the drain below, and it overflowed upon the lower farmer's lands and caused him damage. The questions asked are whether the upper owner had any right to do this, whether such owner ught not to unite with the lower owner in enlarging the capacity of the lower part of the drain, and whether the lower owner has any power to compel him to do this, and if not, what are the lower wner's rights in the premises.

Answer .- Assuming that the upper proprietor had an easement on the drain to flow into it the water from the land originally drained, he could not of course, without permission from the lower proprietor, increase the flow of water into the drain. He could not, as a matter of right, enlarge that easement. He must either get permission from the lower owner, or be liable to him for the damage done. The lower proprietor might give his permission only on condition that he unite with him in enlarging the drain. enable us to say with certainty whether | Michigan of late.

there was any easement there, or whether the present drain was not originally water course, in either of which cases different conclusion should be stated.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Plainwell had a horse race on Sunday, last

According to the Record, Northville howle

The Eaton Rapids eigar factory makes 13.

The Armada cheese factory converts two tons of milk into cheese daily

The Plainwell Independent reports a good average crop of wheat in that vicinity. The Eation Rapids woolen mill is at work on

the cloth contract for the State Reform scho at Lansing. At Trent, on the 12th. Russell Clement stabbed Joseph Loomis, as final settlement of an old feud.

A postoffice for the convenience of students and faculty has been established at the Agricultural College.

Blight has injured the wheat in the vicinity

of Tecumseh, causing a shrinkage of from two St. Mary's parochial school at Cheboygan

was set on fire by lightning on the 10th, and burned to the ground. A tenement house at Allegan was burned on the 9th, and a voung child of Charles Strop, the tenant, burned also.

Over a million feet of lumber in the yard of D. Stimson & Co., of Muskegon, were destroyed by fire on the 11th.

Mary Hillard, of Muskegon, twenty-on-years old, took morphine on the 10th in a fit of despondency and is dead. Adrian has the State Teachers' Institute his year. It is set down to commence August

The Ladies' Library Association of Flint has presented the books belonging to it to the city as a nucleus for a city library.

E. C. Cornell will remove his wind-mill factory to Lyons, the inducement being a bonus of \$3,000 effered by that village. J. M. Carr, lumber dealer of Grand Rapids

has made an assignment, caused in part by the Wetzel Bros'. failure last winter. A salt well has been struck at Manistee that yields 100 per cent brine. The salt bed is said

to be thirty feet deep and very pure. An island in Saginaw Bay has been bought by Saginaw and Bay City parties, and is be ing transformed into a summer resort.

At Fowler, on the 10th, a team ran away with a load of lumber, instantly killing the seven-year-old son of S. Hunt, who was on the load. Mrs. A. P. Wyant, of Homer, on going to the cistern for wat r, was shocked at finding her two-year-old babe had fallen in and was

Mrs. Oliver Brockway, of Alamo, while on cherry tree gathering fruit, fell to the ground receiving injuries which will probably prov fatal.

Mrs. S. Bilby, of Somerset, was threwn from her carriage against a tree by the runing away of the team she was driving, and fatally injured. At Tecumseh about 105,000 pounds of wool

have been taken, and there is considerable re-ported as not yet offered. The range of prices mains at 25@27c. At Orion, last week, Edward Perry's barn, containing 30 tons of hay and a quantity obarley, farming tools, etc., was struck by lightning and burned.

In spite of early rains and late frosts the editor of the Charlotte Republican had new potatoes of the Charlotte Republican had new potatoes for dinner on the Fourth, raised in the garden of an adjoining neighbor.

Judd's store, at Drayton Plains, Oakland Co., was struck by lighting on the 13th, and totally destroyed. The telephone acted as conductor to the electric fluid. A fire at Overton's stave yard at Norris, on the 10th, destroyed an area of at least a

quarter of an acre covered with staves, and threatened to wipe out the village.

Miss Daizey Burleigh, daughter of Colonel John C. Burleigh, late of Ann Arbor, who was so severely injured by being thrown from her horse, died last week of her injuries. Louis Dorr, one of Brighton's wealthiest citizens, died last week. He came to this country in 1840, with no means, and amassed a large fortune by industry and economy.

Dart's sawmill at Webberville caught fire ou the 10th, and was destroyed. By great exer-tion on the part of the men and women of the

A family at Northville is living in a coope shod, another in an old asbery, and a third in a stable. The Record says it is not because of their poverty, but because of the searchy A young son of George Dutch of Constant

tine, chose the wrong time to pick up an unexploded firecracker. It went off, tearing his lips from the jaws and filling his mouth fall At Hillsdale, last week, Mrs. Mosher fell from a cherry tree and broke her leg in such a manner that she will be crippled for life even

f she recovers from the immediate result of

he accident.

The "strawberry man" of Owosso, Mr. Van Hoten, not discouraged though his croo this year was but one-fifth of what he had a right to expect, will set out 33,000 plants this fall, just the same. Seventy-six thousand pounds of wool wer

narketed at Monroe and the Commercial reports the clip as almost entirely in. Prices have fallen off, and 36 cents is the highest rate for the very best. Saloonists who dispensed the ardent on the

Courth are being arrested and fined in all arts of the State. There seems a general ilsposition to enforce the law in reference to the sale of liquors. Edwin Snow, of Harrison, Clare Co., was

rrested last week at Kent City, charged with laving collected \$5,000 on a contract with a duskegon lumbering firm, and then leaving setween two days without paying for camp supplies. Jonesville Independent: An attempt was nade to burn the woolen mill here rec The attempt was probably made because of the feeling among many in town against the company who run the mill; but this is a mean vay to express dissatisfaction.

A porker belonging to Frank Chaffee, of Tecumseh, according to the Herald, ate up the young broods belonging to twelve hens and a turkey on being turned into the clover field where they happene I to be. Mr. C. will no longer pasture his fowls and swine together.

A lot of Battle Creek girls are camped at Gogusc Lake, and have christened their present shode H. U. G. Camp. These initials provoke much wonderment and some derision, but the young ladies explain them to mean "Happy United Girls." Girls.

Battle Creek Republican; A little son of Wm. Love, thinking to startle his mother by the sudden explosion, fired his toy pistol near her right eye. The concussion caused a clot blood in the central artery which supplies the optic nerve, and the probability is that Mrs. Love will lose the sight of her eye.

Saginaw Herald: George Birner, a German farmer of Frankenmuth, last week, killed his wife by a blow from a hammer. He had been in the habit of beating her on any proyocation, but this time, being very angry, did not cease till he had literally pounded her head to a jelly. He has been pronounced insane by three physicians. three physicians.

Wm. Steins, a carpenter of this city, stabbed John Klicher, his landlord, on Sunday. The latter was just recovering from the effects of a fall, and was lying on his bed when the stack was made. The murderer had been druking, and after inflicting the fatal wound gave himself up to the police, saying: "I have killed a man." A man named Lischer, who had had trouble with his wife, followed her from 8t. Joseph to Montague, where she had worked to support herself, and shot her dead, on the 11th. He

then attempted to shoot him vented, arrested, and taken to jail. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

The Baldwin Locomotive Works have dis-larged one thousand men.

Over 50,000 bunches of bananas arrived in Tyrk in one day last week. August & Smith's elevator, at Severance with 25,000 bushels of grain, burned last t. Loss, \$30,000.

Paul Morphy, the most famous chess player the erer lived, died at New Orleans on the the forty-five years old. The Hamilton Rubber Company, of Tren-in N.J., was damaged \$40,000 by fire, and the firemen injured last week.

the village of New Liberty, Ill., flooded by the village of the serving to a site half a globok from the river banks. The Mexican government is said to have reed to give a steamship \$60 per head for home laborers brought to Mexico.

Affall Creek, Wis., last week. Patrick in Fall Creek, with with billiard cues of the bands of three men whom he refused to

Satistics published at Baltimore show that bring the last six months \$70,000,000 have minwested in new industrial enterprises in

for thousand cars on the Columbus, Hock-ar Talley & Toledo railroad are standing idle sease of a strike among the miners of the leking Valley. Consider courts have refused the application of the Unit: d States government for the amiltion of John C. Eno, the defaulting

ver fork banker. resident Arthur, last week, commuted the bace of the negro Bryce, who killed a fel-gerant at a depot restaurant in Washing-

dispatch from the steamer Faraday, ispatch from the steamer Faraday, lay-te Bennett-Mackay cable, states that she ided up the Irish coast end 200 miles disid 250 miles more.

grand land any lines along in the South Boston Iron Foundry a 120-ton in the South Boston Iron Foundry a 120-ton in the South Boston Iron Foundry a phase in the casting. The gun, misted, would have been worth \$12,000. The steam tug H. C. Coleman exploded her The steam rank is. C. Coleman exploded her baller at Elliott's Landing. Mississippi River, is week, and all the crew, three white men af four negroes, excepting Capt. Thompson,

Henry Summers and Mary Whitney, lovers reled at Austin, Ill. The girl shot Sum s and then berself, according to his state

Chinamen in the west are being taxed by ingovernment to defray the expenses of a rath France. It is said that \$500,000 cold in this way were lately shipped from

W.R. McGill, late president of the Cincin-mis Eastern road, who was killed by falling oma trestle hast week, is said to have forg-180,000 worth of paper. It is now believed leache's mills at West Manchester, Ont.

seamers mins at west Manchester, Ont., stotally destroyed by fire on the 12th. The dis were equipped with the finest machinery, dwere uninsured. Several adjoining build-parer also destroyed. Fire in the lumber district at Toledo last

liwin the lumber district at 10000 last ekbarned over twelve acres and consumed (100,000 feet of lumber, Loss. \$365.000, sire is supposed to have ris from a passing tug. in the divorce suit of Charles E. Leonard, Superior court of Chicago, a decree was a him on the ground that Mrs. Leonard dio remain in New York and be untram-

hed to remain in New York and suffrage. Frank D. Millet had some maple sugar in is trunk on arriving in England the other wand was detained 24 hours by the watchful dice, while they experimented with the 'dangus compound to see if it would explode.

Leonard Davies, a New York salesman, has sea arrested for forging the names of editors farsspapers to requests for theatre, railroad al sleamboat tickets, which he sold to scalp-Three persons were arrested as accom-

bree men convicted at Montreal for buy precesses of the state of the s

, Hatnes & Co., the oldest jobbing ggoods house in New York City, has failer an existence of 60 years. The liabilities estimated at \$1.200,000. Reason of faile

lity to get money due them from country The Cincinnati, Van Wert & Michigan line the Cincinnati, van Wert & Michigan line breefved the right of way and promissory likes for \$4,000 per mile, from the towns of imersville, West Alexander, Lewisburg, lanchester and Germantown, Ohto, and will strength with the Alexander.

A petition was filed last week in the Chica-to probate court for the appointment of an idministrator for the estate of Wilbur F. Sorey, of the Chicago Times, on the ground that his mind is weak and that he is no longer

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le to attend to his large property. Everett & Weddell, bankers, of Cleveland, prefet & Weddell, pankers, of Cleverand, unde an assignment on the 11th, caused by the shrinkage in values and the lightness of 2s money market. The liabilities are reported as being about one million dollars, and the te greatly in excess of that sum.

A fre at Bradford, Pa., originating in a bak-position of the such rapidity that four per-talest their lives. Mrs. Reibly, owner of bakery, made heroic efforts to rescue her oninant children, but all three perished. he father, Chas. Reibly, was drowned two classes, and the whole family is now dead. Westment, with Firebrand as running mate, menuon, with Firebrand as running mate, hade a phenomenal record at Chicago on the when he paced a mile in 2.0134, beating aprevious records. It is thought that but in the cheering of the crowd, which caused behore to break at the distance stand and munder the wire, even better time would here been made.

The defalcation of Col. J. O. P. Burnside, the defalcation of Col. J. O. P. Burnside, the disbursing officer of the Post-office Dewiment at Washington, is definitely ascerdined to be nearly \$80,000. The government will lose the entire amount, as his bondsmen retther dead or insolvent. The accounts of very official having access to the public funds into be overlooked, and those having insufficiant bonds compelled to furnish ample servity.

Foreign.

An explosion of a powder factory at Como, als, killed six persons. The interior of the royal armory at Mad-dwar burned. Most of the contents were

ACarlserona, Sweden dispatch says: The time of Monaco's yacht was wrecked and the time ded. Chinese news via San Francisco reports a multireaty between China and Germany, 7 which the latter is to assist the former in the war with France.

The Supreme Tribunal of Hesse has decreed sparation between Madame Kalomine and the Grand Duke of Hesse, recently united in a SUPRAME of The Suprementation of the Suprementatio

natic marriage. bolera is on the increase at Marseilles d the inhabitants are panic stricken. Eve two can get away is leaving the cit to the magistrates are deserting their post

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WN STRAWBERRIES

Catalogue containing full cultural direction.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Euchester, N. 7

Achigan Female Seminary KALAMAZOO, MICH.

On Mt. Bolyoke plan; location delightful; and and tuition \$175 per school year; fine fibrary, blue; telescope and muelcal instruments, lich satenting give no the English language and recomment of the school of th MISS M. H. SPRAGUE, Principal.

Mch Friesians (Holsteins) For Sale. l will sell two or three choice imported heifers by years old, soon due to caive. Cattle at LaRes. Address I. H. BUTTERFIELD, Jr.,
Lapeer or Port Huron, Mich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUSTIC BALSAM

J. E. GOMBAULT,

Ex Veterinary Surgeon to the French Goo't Studes.

A speedy and reliable cure for all Lameness and terr mony diseases and diments of Horees, Cuttle and other Animals. Supersedes all Hister and actual Cautery and leaves no ear or blemish actual Cautery and leaves no ear or blemish and actual Cautery and leaves no ear or blemish.

ny every bottle. None genuine without the signature of LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Mille

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

To Druggist and Public in regard to COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, The Creat French Veterinary Remedy REGISTERED.

Office of LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & Co., le Importers and Proprietors for the U. S. and Canadas. As we have, at ver great expense, introluced the genuine GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM in this country, and its great value is being appreciated wherever it is known, and being anxious to protect its reputation, and also dealers and the public from being imposed upon with any imitation of the genuine article, we have procured from MR. GOMBAULT, who is the sole proprietor and only living manufacturer of the genuine GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BAL-SAM in the world, a certificate, of which the following is a true and exact copy, and all who are interested should not fail to read it carefully:

EUG. GOMBAULT Near Paris, France, Near Paris, France, Feb. 28, 1884. a NOGENT Sur Marne (Seine). To all Druggists and the Public of the United

The above is an exact Fac-Simile of the Label on every genuine bottle of GOMBAULITS CAUSTIO BALSAM, the Great French Veterinary Remedy, only toher is a worthless mintation.

Known in the United States and Canadas as Gombault's Caustic Balsam, originally invented and for many years prepared by my late father, Joseph E. Gombault (deceased), ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

I further certify that I have made a contract

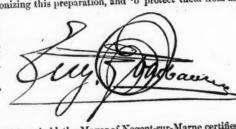
and for many years prepared by my late father, Joseph E. Gombault (deceased), ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

I further certify that I have made a contract, under date of June 23, 1880, with Messrs. Lawrence, Williams & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., under a twenty years' limit, which constitutes them my sole and exclusive agents for the genuine Gombault's Caustic Balsam for constitutes them my sole and exclusive agents for the genuine Gombault's Caustic Balsam for the United States and Canadas. I further certify that not one drop of Gombault's Caustic Balsam has been, since date of above contract, or will be, shipped to any other party or parties sam has been, since date of above contract, or will be, shipped to any other party or parties except the said Lawrence, Williams & Co., in the United States or Canadas; and further except the said Lawrence, williams & Co., and bearing their trade-mark and label, as the said Lawrence, Williams & Co., and bearing their trade-mark and label, as the said Lawrence, Williams & Co. are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the sole and only importers of the genuine Gombault's Caustic Balsam as put up and sold by Messrs. Law-I further certify that the Gombault's Caustic Balsam as put up and sold by Messrs. Lawrence, Williams & Co., in octagon-shaped bottles, with the signature of my deceased father, J. E. Gombault, around the neck of bottles, and label with red back-ground, printed in English language, and bearing fac-simile of the signature of Lawrence, Williams & Co., and their name blown into the glass on each side of said bottles, is the only genuine Gombault's Caustic Balsam that is sold in the markets of the United States to my knowledge or with my consent. I further certify that the preparation in above-described bottles is all prepared by me, and exported direct to the said Lawrence, Williams & Co., and introduced by them into the markets of the United States on the prepared by me, and exported direct to the said Lawrence, Williams & Co.,

exported direct to the said Lawrence, Williams & Co., and introduced by them into exported direct to the said Lawrence, Williams & Co., and introduced by them into the markets of the United States and Canadas in strict purity, and is the genuine Gombault's Caustic Balsam. I feel grateful to the trade and public of the United States for the favor they have shown me by so liberally patronizing this preparation, and 'o protect them from any possible imposition, and in order to give them all possible security in

obtaining the genuine article, I thought it my duty to place this declaration before them, which I certify to be correct in every par-Very truly and courteously,

SEAL



On the original of the foregoing, which we hold, the Mayor of Nogent-sur-Marne certifies to the individuality of Mr. Eug. Gombault, and to his signature, with his official signature and seal. It is also certified to by the Prefect of Department of Seine, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, and the whole bears the certificate and seal of the United States Consul-General of Paris. We certify above to be correct.

M. J. LAWRENCE & M. E. WILLIAMS.

of Paris. We certify above to be correct. M. J. LAWKENCE & M. E. WILLIAMS.

STATE OF OHIO, Cuyahoga County, Ss.

Personally appeared before me, M. J. Lawrence and M. E. Williams, of the firm of Lawrence, Williams & Co., and to me personally known, and after being duly sworn, stated that the foregoing was a true and exact translation of the original document as set forth, and all the statements made therein are true and correct.

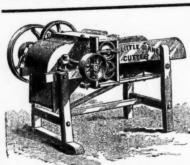
Before me a Notary Public in and for the County of Cuyahoga, this 29th day of April, 1884.

C. L. RICHMOND, Notary Public.

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EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of ther oughbred Merine Sheep, registered in Verm ster. Rams and ewes for sale of my own br

J. E. ROGERS, Saline, Washtenaw Co., bread-er of thoroughbred Vermont registered Mexi-o sheep. Stock for sale.

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JOHN RARTHOLOMEW & SON, Hillsdale breeders of Spanish Merino Sheep, registered and unregistered. Stock for sale. j15-ty JOHN SESSIONS, Grand River Valley Steek Farm, Ioala, breeder of registered Merine beep, Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swins. tock for sale.

M. KELSEY, Walnut Valley Farm, Ionia, J. Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Merins deep, recorded in Vermont Register. Corres-medence solicited. 4. Mich., breeder of thoroughbred heep, recorded in Vermont Register. ondence solicited. W. & O. BARNES, Byron, Shiawasee Os, Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep and Pe-and-China Swine, A choice lot of young stock fur-sale at reasonable prices Correspondence colicited. M A. GROW, Highland, Oakland Co., breed-er of Shorthorn cattle, registered Merine eep and Poland China swine. Write for prices. M H. RAYMOND, Grass Lake, Jackson Co., breeder of thoroughred Merino sheep. Steek

L preeder of thoroughred Merino sale. Correspondence invited. M R KING, residence, Bridgewater, Wash-tenaw Co., breeder of registered Merine sheep, Stock for sale. P O address, Clinton, Lea-awee County. RATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Registers. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited.

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PARKHURST & MOTT, River Bend Stock
ting horses. Frank Noble 1709, Cottonwood 1705,
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JAMES W. NEWBURY, Hanov r Jackson Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

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Poetro.

TAPS. BY E. N. WILCOX, DETROIT, MICH.

[Lines suggested by the dying request of the late Major Kinzle Bates, First Inft., U. S A., of Betroit, Mich., that there should be no other mil Bary ceremony at his burial than the bugle call to put out the lights, " Taps."

Pairiot son! Awake! Arise! Sumpter's guns boom o'er the sea, War's red clouds enveil the skies In their sulphurous canopy,

He tears him from his sire's side-Musket shouldered, knapsack slung; From Manassas' bloody tide! Corinth! Vicksburg! Fame he wrung,

Not by sabre, shot or shell! Not by minie nor cannon hall! Not by battery fires of hell! Met the warrior his fall,

Coward for disease, he met: Long the struggle, brave he fell-By death's clammy fingers wet, Shrunk the cord that rang his knell, Lights out?

Comrades, bear the noble dead. Flag he fought for be his pall; Wire no volleys o'er his head, Be his dirge the bugle's call

Bugler, tearful wind thy horn! He hears not its oft heard sound, Sweeter music, he, new born, Hears from angel trumpet wound, Reveille

To taps

Ah, from taps to Reveille! Spirit, stand! The countersigned word, Eternity! Daraness first, then light divine-Eternity! -The Great West.

MY SECOND LOVE. There a confession to make, my wife; I have fallen in love again,

and think the young lady returns my love Oh. ain't I the worst of, men? wonnger than you, this new-found love, Her hair is fairer than threads o' gold,

And her feet are the smallest I've seen The loves me, I think (though she says not so); For she smiles when she sees my face,

And often rests in my arms content. While I hold her in close embrace There her truly as man e'er loved; I miss her what time she's away:

And the smile with which she bids me good-by It blesses me through the day. And now, my precious, confess the truth, Come! Say you are jealous, do! Before I tell you my two true loves

Are my baby Belle and you. - Will S. Faris. OUTER SADNESS

I heid my love against my heart, and knew The deep deligat of loving her, yea, all The maddening sweetness when beyond recall Her lips through mine my longing spirit drew,

Where she and I with love kept festival. But with the calm that fo lowed and the fall Of gentler kisses, soft and sweet as dew, ne in the March wind's melancholy voice, A weary monster seeking after prey. And farther off I seemed to catch the n Of waves that hiss and thunder while they slay en terror seizes me 'mid my joys, And "Death" was all the word Love found t

-Philip Bourke Marston. say.

Miscellaneous.

SOCIETY FOR THE REPRES-SION OF MEN.

Miriam Tracy had waxed wroth over the crimes and misdemeanors she attributed to the masculine part of the human race, and was declaiming about the coarseness, selfishness and brutality of the whole male sex. Her expressions were somewhat forcible and her manner decidedly vehement, though the tone of her voice was rich, soft and melodious.

Miss Tracy was just nineteen, but she considered herself a woman slightly stricken in years and possessing a thorough knowledge of the world, based upon a very wide and varied experience In appearance she resembled the lady who is said by Cervantes to have been 'as tall as a spear and as fresh as an April morn ing.' Perhaps she was not altogether unconscious that she was a very graceful and handsome girl, for how can a woman who is beautiful help knowing it? Bu she undoubtedly thought a great deal less short her appearance that she did of many other things. Her mind was largely oc supied by thoughts of the many grieve ances and cruelties which exist and flour inh in this sinful world, and she was always eager to engage in warfare against tyrants and oppressors, from the cat per secuting street boy to the Sultan or the

Three of her late school companions sa or reclined around her. They were all pretty, but the intelligence, true earnestness and deep sensibility which made her beauty doubly attractive, were entirely wanting in them.

'I despise them all,' said Nellie Adair, taking up the subject in hand with great volubility and energy. 'They all think you are in love with them, if you trest them with common politeness, and they go off and talk to other girs about you in a way that I consider perfectly contemp-

'I think they're dreadfully rude,' said Belle Middleton, a lovely blonde with a lymphatic tem erament and a vast capacity for being waited on. 'They expect you to do all the talking, and when you drop anything they pretend they don't ace it. They always take the most comfortable seats, and only half rise when wou come in.

Yes, and then they're so patronizing,' maid Bessie Trent, who was very petite. and extremely dignified. 'Why, the other night at a party, a little creature. with a face like a doll's, actually told me that a thoroughly uneducated man knows more than a lady graduate! Of course, I didn't condescend to answer him.'

'It's the miserable slavery of married women that I mind most, said Miriam. in a way she would not have believed

May Stanley used to be at school, and what a lovely disposition she had. Well, last week I saw her at a party, and her husband treated her as I should be ashamed to treat a dog. He didn't speak to her once, and his eyes were following those horrid, showy looking Lyndsay girls all the evening. She took it all as meekly as possible, and when he began drinking champagne she was so nervous and anxious I couldn't bear to look at her. I suppose he doesn't kick her, but there are ways of hurting a woman a great deal

nore than that would do.' The others gave vent to their feelings by such expression as 'perfectly scandalous!' 'horrid wretch!' &c., and all agreed that no woman with any self respect would submit to such treatment.

'I'll tell you what let's do, girls!' said Miss Adair. 'Let's form a society for the repression of men. We can snub the horrid things whenever we get a chance, and induce other girls to do the same thing. Men ought to be kept down, and if girls would only stand by each other they could soon take some of the self conceit out of

'Yes, indeed,' said Miss Middleton. It's partly our fault that men don't wait on us more. But, girls, of course, we're not going to stop dancing with them.' 'Oh, certainly not! Of course, not!

cried the other three with one voice. This important exception being noted, all entered into the plan with entausiasm and the society was duly organized. Miriam was elected its president, and it was determined that the next meeting should take place early in October, at the house where they then were. On this evening in June Miss Adair's three friends had come to spend the night with her before they separated for the summer, and it was while they were talking over their first winter out' that they had arrived at such unfavorable conclusions about the other sex. The next morning they bade each other good bye for the warm season and were all soon absorbed in the mysteries of packing.

Miriam and her mother went to a sea side resort, where the summer guests had just begun to assemble. The huge portico of their hotel looked very bare as the stage brought them up to it. Four men sat in a group, puffing out clouds of smoke and staring at the new arrivals. Another man, who was leaning against a pillar, and strange to say, not smoking, looked up lazily with half closed eyes. As he saw Miriam the drooping lids were raised quickly, and he gazed at her for a few moments with a keenness and intensity which she found very disagreeable. What a very impudent man! she thought, marching past him full of scorn and indignation.

From her window, soon afterward, she descried three large, flat rocks, on the beach, and she promised herself a delightful time there with her book that afternoon. As soon as the sun began to be low in the west she went there alone, her mother being too tired to accompany her. One of the rocks was a little higher than the others and hid them from their view She ran up this rock but almost recoiled as she reached its crest. On the other side, reclining at full length. was the man who had inspected her so coolly in the morning. He looked up lazily, his eyes opened swiftly again, and then he directed his gaze towards the sea.

He could hardly be called handsome He was tall, but not well proportioned or well formed. Yet his features were rather good, and when he threw aside his ordinary listless expression, his dark hazel eyes were very keen and bright.

Miriam walked towards the water, a ood deal annoved and a little amus I see this man is to be my bete noire,' she said to herself. Just then she perceived he had left the rocks and was walking off in the opposite direction. Then she felt a little sorry she had driven him away. He looked so comfortable, she thought, 'I wish I hadn't come while he was there. Still, as he evidently had no intention of returning, she installed herself in the place he had left. For about ten minutes she sat watching the sunset light as it gilded and crimsoned the clouds across the waves. Then a quick step near her made her look around, and she saw a colored waiter holding cut the little book she had carried in her hand when she left the hotel.

'I done brought yo' book, Miss,' he said with the miraculous grin of the true Ethiop. 'I 'spec' you mus' a' dropped it,

'O, thank you!' said Miriam, taking the ook. 'Where did you find it?'

'I aint found 'tall, Miss. A gemman done found it up dah on de beach and tole me fo' to bring it to you, Miss.'

She was not long in making up her mind that the man she had called her bete noire had found the book, seen her name inside, and sent it to her by the waiter. As she was the only young lady who had arrived in the stage, he could easily have found out her name by consulting the register. Her first thought was that he was somewhat officious; but she immediately felt ashamed of thinking so, and acknowledged that it was kindly meant and properly done.

On the following day, as she was walkng on the beach, she saw a woman beside a child's carriage, in which was a little girl about four years old. Coming earer, she found that the child was withered and wasted by disease. Its face little shed! Heavens and earth! what does eemed preternaturally old, and in its he want with all those children around sunken eyes there was a look like the him? Why, they'll smother the man! hadow of death. Her heart ached as she looked at that little, patient, white face, with traces of pain in every line, and the in a small pavilion behind the hotel she sad, quiet eyes, which told such a piteous saw a man lounging on a bench, with five story of tortured babyhood. She went up little girls crowding around him and to the little girl and tried to speak to her. listening intently to what he was saying to But her voice broke down and the tears them. One glance showed her that Mr.

away its face. 'Speak to the lady, Katie,' said the nurse.

to give up the attempt. The child looked

at her for an instant and then turned

'Oh, no! don't worry her, please,' said Miriam.

Feeling sure she could not attract or interest the little girl, she was going away, when she saw h-r face suddenly light up You all remember how bright and cheery possible. Panting with excitement, she

leaned forward, stretched out her little thin hands, and with a faint, quivering voice, cried, "Oh, Dallin! Dallin!" Miriem looked around to see who had wrought such a change. It was her bete

Nothing could, before that moment have made her believe that a man's face could look as his did then. She had never seen even a woman's expression show more gentleness and tenderness. And yet his infinite pity was so well cloaked by quiet brightness and cheerfulness that it could not repel its object as hers had done.

He was leaning against a pier abou four yards away, smiling and kissing his hand at Katie, but showing no intention of coming nearer. Divining that her presence kept him away, Miriam contin ued her walk. She soon returned to the hotel, feeling humbler than she had ever done before. For years she had ardently longed to be like Florence Nightingale, and now, when just such an opportunity as she hoped for had come to her, she had been helpless, while a "coarse, brutal and selfish" man had done what it was her highest ambition to achieve. Her invectives against man began to seem very unjust, and she hated injustice more than anything else. She tried to read, but the German poetry had no charms for her that day, and her thoughts kept wandering away. At last she went and laid her head down on her mother's shoulder, half laughing, and yet hardly able to keep back the rising tears.

" Mamma, I'm afraid I'm a very foolish girl," she said. 'Won't you please tell me when I do anything very silly?'

Her mother understood that she had somehow bruised her wings in one of her early venturesome flights from the maternal nest, and had come back to be com forted. She refrained from asking her any questions, but did what her instinct told her would be best, and in a little while Miriam was a great deal less despondent.

The next morning Mrs. Tracy received letter which amused and troubled her at the same time.

'It's from Aunt Griselda, Miriam,' said she, 'and I'm sorry to say she's coming here this afternoon. She says that as we may never be so near Sinetasket again in her lifetime, she must run down and see

'I wish all the dear old lady's cats had become seriously unwell before she conceived that idea,' said Miriam. 'But, after all, she is a dear old thing, and I've had many a good time in her wonderful old house: so I suppose we may as well make up our minds to take the visitation as gracefully as we can.

Miss Griselda Tracy was an ancient was accompanied by some errors of the all strangers of the opposite sex, and es pecially all common carriers, were leagued in a conspiracy to maltreat and defraud her. Recalling this peculiarity, and remembering her own declaration of war against men, Miriam felt the blood rush to her cheeks, and then laughed as she wondered whether she would develop into a second Aunt Griselda. She was beginning to think of the Society for the Repression of Men with something like shame.

That afternoon the stage brought the old lady, with all her bandboxes, bundles, baskets, dried herbs and umbrellas, as well as a capary in its cage, and a specially beloved Angora cat, entitled Maximilian, which last treasure she carried in her arms. When she and her paraphernalia had been safely transported to her room. she entertained her relatives with an account of her perils and tribulations during the journey of seven miles.

'But the worst of it all was the depo here,' she said. 'My constant vigilance and Maximilian's own good sense had kept that ruffianly conductor from stealing him in the cars; but when I discovered that the stage driver and baggage-master were evidently his confederates. I was in despair. I believe they would have sucseeded if it hadn't been for a gentleman who was standing on the platform. I suppose he was struck with my appearance, for he very politely offered to carry my things, helped me into the stage, and saw that the driver attended to my baggage, and this left me at liberty to keep guard over Maximilian. I made this gentleman give me his card. Mr. Dolleyman, his name is-a perfect gentleman, my dears, and a remarkably handsome man. I shall certainly introduce him to you, Miriam, if we see him here.'

'Oh, no, Auntie,' said Mirlam, 'pleas don't do that! Perhaps Mr. Dolleyman would rather not know me.'

'Nonsense!' replied Miss Griselda, with jolly chuckle. 'You know you don't

eally think he would object.' With the prospect of a forcible intro luction before her. Miriam tried to conceive what her aunt's new friend was like The statement that he was handsom went for nothing, for she knew that Miss Griselda's ideas of manly beauty were somewhat peculiar. 'I suppose he's a fat, elderly person,' she thought. 'Anyhow, he must be good natured; so he can hardly be very objectionable.'

Just then her aunt, who was walking about the room arranging her property to suit herself, exclaimed: 'Why, there's Mr. Dolleyman now, out there in that Well, did anybody ever see the like?'

Miriam looked out of the window, and came and blinded her, and she was forced Dolleyman and her quondam bete noire was the same person. 'Well, if that isn't the funniest thing!'

continued Miss Griselda. 'Why, thought men always hated to have child ren fussing around them like that! Wouldn't he be a good man to have in our mission school, now? I wonder whether he'd like to come up to Sinetasket and settle? Think he would, Louisa?' 'I'm afraid not,' said Mrs. Tracy.

'Auntie, said Miraim, 'will you let me look at Mr. Dolleyman's card. please?'

'Yes, Rosebud, if I can find it,' said the old lady. 'It's amongst my things some where. Oh, here it is!' She drew the card out of her lunch basket and handed it to

It was a small piece of pasteboard on which it was engraved, in very plain letters, 'Frederick Dalmayne,' Miriam returned it, without attempting to correct her aunt's notions about the name, as she knew that such an undertaking would be a mere waste of time. It would be equal ly useless, she was sure, to try to convince her that the gentleman would prob ably ask for an introduction if he wanted one, but she determined to avoid it being forced upon him if she could effect that

object by constant watchfulness. During the next three days she had good deal of trouble in earrying out this determination. Once, when she was on the portico with her aunt, Dalmayne came by, and Miss Griseld a cried out: 'Oh, Mr. Dolleyman, wait a minute! Miriam-

But Miriam had fled at the first word, and was now embracing a baby about thinty feet away, and was vowing that she would never let herself come so near being caught again.

The company at the hotel had been in creasing very fast, and in the evening the ball room was already well filled. Miriam found herself a decided belle, and as she was extremely fond of round dancing, she had a very agreeable time. She often saw Dalmayne looking at the dancers, but he never danced himself. She soon noticed that he was very apt to be near her when she was in the ball-room, and though she avoided looking in his direction, she was conscious that his eyes very often follow

Late one evening when she had declined aking part in a square dance, and was sitting with her mother and aunt, she saw him making his way toward them through the surrounding wall flowers, who, as is usual at such places, far outnumbered the the active performers. His intention was so evident that there was no necessity for flight, and the presentation took place He talked to the older ladies for a few minutes and then, turning to Miriam said:

'You seem to be very fond of dancing Miss Tracy?'

'Yes,' she answered. 'There's hardly anything I enjoy more. Do you dance? 'Not when I can help it,' he said smiling. 'I dance so execrably that I'm ashamed to inflict myself on a partner. But I like to see others do it. I hope you are going to dance again this evening.' Why?

Because I like to watch you. 'He's not diffident,' thought Miriam

Yet there was nothing to indicate tha he meant to be familiar, and she felt that lady whose boundless kindness of heart he was perfectly sincere. Just then her partner for the next waltz came to claim understanding. She was persuaded that her, and when she returned to her seat it was time to retire.

'What an agreeable and gentlemanlike man Mr. Dalmayne is!' said Mrs. Tracy, as they went to their rooms.

'Do you think so?' said Miriam. Yes. Don't you?

Well, I know him so slightly that I can

ardly say what I think about him. A month passed, and though Mirran saw Dalmayne very often during that time, she had never exchanged more than a few words with him on any one occasion. He often talked to her mother and aunt in the ball-room, and had been ser. viceable to them in a great many unostentious ways. Two or three times his tact and ingenuity had prevented Miss Griselda's making herself ridiculous and her relations miserable; and indeed, when Miriam began to congratulate herself on the unlooked for conventionality of her aunt's behavior, it suddenly occurred to her that the largest part of the credit for been exerted so quietly that she had not seen how systematic it was until she look ed back and viewed it all at once.

The height of the season was over, and the company at the hotel had begun to thin out. Miss Griselda had returned t Sinetasket, and Dalmayne had accompan ied her thither, returning next day, Miriam had grown tired of the life she was leading, and even the dancing began to lose its charm for her, especially as very few of the men she danced with could do

anything else respectably. She knew Dalmayne very little bette than at first, although she had been hear ing his praises sounded by people-chiefly children, old ladies and servants. He in terested her as no one else had done, but as he had shown no disposition to become better acquainted, her pride made her

rather avoid him. One morning, however, as she was sit ting in her favorite place on the rocks, he came up and took a seat at her side.

'Mrs. Tracy tells me you are going to the mountains,' he said, 'Shall you be glad to go?'

'I can hardly tell,' she replied, 'I suppose our enjoyment of public places depends chiefly on our surroundings and the people we meet.'

'And on ourselves too,' said he. 'I remember being here for the first time when I was eight years old. I thought Robinson Crusoe's Island was just beyond the hori zon there, or, at least, felt as if it were. My little sister was with me then, and I'm sure she believed the cloud banks over the sea line were the borders of Fairyland. He looked at the masses of silvery cloud which seemed to be resting on the water. and then half to himself, repeated the end of one of Heine's poems:

"Vorbel ist die Kinderspiele, Und Alles rolit vorbel;

Das Geld, und die Welt, und die Ze'ten, Und Glauben und Lieb' und Treu'," The tone of his voice, more than what he said, impressed her with a sense of his deep regre: for the death of his boyish faith and earnestness.

'Have you lost faith in everything?' she 'Very nearly, 'I'm afraid. But you naven't lost much of yours. It's easy to bury in October, 1816, a lioness escaped

think you would have made a good crusader.' 'I'm beginning to think I have too much faith in myself and hardly enough in other people,' said Miriam.

and strong feelings always have to go through. I believe you will always be more or less of a fanatic, but time will bounds. If I were more of fanatic myself, should be a very much more useful member of society than I am. But I can't help looking at both sides so evenly that I other and determine which is right and miles from the city of Salisbury. which wrong. One reason why I'm so fond of children is that their freshness of known as Nero and Wallace. Nero was feeling and their unhesitating faith make much the oldest, and as amicable and me forget that nearly everything in the world can be argued away in uncertainty.'

Miriam. 'Yes, about almost everything,' he anwered

'But I have a little faith left, and I cling to that like a drowning man to a straw. As Miriam pondered over what he had said it began to dawn on her mind that perhaps some men were less in need of keeping down' than of raising up. She vas very sorry for him and longed to help him, but, for the first time within her memory, she felt her own weakness and ooked forward to a possibility of a fail-

Her reverie was interrupted by the sudden advent of a little girl, who came running up to them and instantly enfolded Dalmayne in a close embrace.

'Oh, here you are!' she cried. been looking for you everywhere. I don't like children and there isn't a big dog in the place.' Dalmayne drew the child down beside

him, saying to Miriam: 'This is Miss Bessie Thornton, one of my most intimate friends.' Miss Thornton suddenly sat very erect

and looked steadfastly at Miriam. After slight pause she said: What's that lady's name?' 'Miss Tracy,' said Dalmayne.

'But what's her first name?' A peculiar expression came over the nan's face, and he said, quickly: 'Bessie, look at that big fish out there in the water.' There goes another, just

behind it. They're porpoises. Don't they ook like hogs? 'Yes, I know,' said Bessie. 'You told ne about the corpusses yesterday.'

Then she got up and stood in front of

Miraim, gazing at her with solemn intent-

ness. 'Is your name My-ry-am?' she asked, 'Yes, Miriam is my name,' said the lady, with a vague apprehension that something startling was going to happen.

'That's what he's always writing in the sand with his cane,' said Bessie, 'Are you his sweetheart? Before Miriam could frame any answer Dalmayne said, in a slightly lowered tone.

but very calmly: 'No. Bessie, she's not my sweet sweetheart, but I should be a very happy man if

she would let me be something more than that.' He turned his face towards Miriam and

said: 'Will you?' For a few moments they looked at each other in silence. Then Miriam quietly answered, 'Yes,'

Bessie glanced from one to the other, perfectly comprehend ng what had hapened. Well aware that they were now inconscious of her presence, she turned way and said to herself, though aloud.

'Well, I suppose I'll have to try to find nice dog.' 'Come back, Bessie!' cried Miriam,

laughing, yet with a little quiver in her voice. But Bessie walked stolidly away. Four days afterward she might have been seen playing on the beach with a this was due to him. His influence had huge Newfoundland, both of them nearly wild with excitement, and on the dog's collar was inscribed, 'Miss Bessie Thornton. From Miriam.'

> On the appointed day in October Miriam went to the house where the Society for the Repression of Men was to hold its second meeting, and she found Misses Adair and Trent waiting for her. She noticed immediately that both of them looked nervous and uncomfortable and that their manner was singularly constrained.

'Girls, she said when their greetings were over, 'I'm going to leave the Socie. ty. The fact is, I'm engaged.'

The look of relief which instantly ap. peared on the faces of both her companions gave her a good deal of surprise. 'I am, too,' said one of them.

'And so am I,' immediately added the ther. The rapid interchange of questions and answers made them forget everything else

for some time. But at last Miss Adair said: 'Oh. Miriam, here's a letter for you, with Belle's monogram on it. It came this

morning. Let us hear what she savs: Miriam opened the letter and read what follows:

Society now, as I'm engaged. Reginald is so impatient that I've been obliged to consent to our being married next month, and as we are going abroad immediately after wards. I haven't a minute to so are for any thing but preparations. But I intend to repress' him systematically, and I hope hat when you are married you will all d the same thing. В. М. -[Baltimore American.

Lion Tamers' Romances

The first traveling menagerie was that of Wombwell, whose name was a house hold word in Europe for a half century or more. This man was originally a cobbler, who began his showman's career by exhibiting a large snake which he had purchased. He formed his menageric about 1805. Its success brought two other notable collections into the field during the next ten years, those of Atkins and Ballard, and in time several others.

When Ballard's caravan was near Salis

see that in everything you do-even in from her cage. A not unusual occurrence your dancing. You do everything in a this in menageric history, but this particway which shows that you believe in it. I ular beast rendered herself immortal by attacking the Exeter mail coach. This coach had stopped at an inn near by to deliver its bag of letters, when the lioness sprang upon one of the leaders. The horses all plunged violently, and as it was

'You'll get over that when you are a after uark the terror and confusion that Beecher on the Education of Farmer little older,' he replied. 'It's a stage that followed was tremendous. When lamps people with your sanguine temperament had been brought and the nature of the attacking animal was perceived, this terror was not lessened. Dogs were set upon the lioness, which left the horses to bring your enthusiasm within reasonable fight them, and, after killing several, took refuge under a granary, whence she was coaxed without difficulty when her keeper came, and restored to her cage. A picture representing the thrilling incident is still fail to get a clear view of either-or, at to be seen at the inn before which it ocleast, to distinguish one plainly from the curred, known as Winterslow Hut, seven

Wombwell had two famous

tame as any dog could be. In July, 1825, a bet between two sporting gentlemen 'You are an agnostic, I suppose?' said concerning the fighting qualities of old Nero caused Wombwell to advertise a fight between this lion-and six bull dogs, who were to attack the "king of beasts' in heats of three. The show "took," and though the price of admission ranged from one to five guineas, every seat in the menagerie was taken, and hundreds could not gain admission. But it proved a perfect "sell" because of the amiability of the lion. Sometimes he would roll a dog over and scratch him a little, and then the dogs would rush at him as though they would make him fight, but it was no use, and at last the patience of the audi ence was worn out, and they went off in disgust. The excuse Mr. Wombwell made "We can't make them fight, can was. we, if they won't?" but there was such a general feeling of indignation over the matter that the manager arranged a second encounter, in which the young lion, Wallace, was substituted for the old one. The results were quite different. Every dog that faced the lion was killed or terribly mangled, the last being carried about in Wallace's mouth as a rat by a terrier, and

literally shaken to death. Wombwell brought forward the first professional lion-tamer on record, who was known as "Manchester Jack." This man's performances antedated those of Van Amburgh by but a few years, and there is no doubt that some of his best tricks were copied from those of the latter. There was naturally much rivalry between the two lion kings when Van Amburgh brought is trained lions, tigers, and leopards to England in 1836, and the assertion has been made that Jack dared the other to a trial of skill and courage with his beasts at Southampton, and that the contest did not come off, owing to Van Amburgh's showing the white feather. But the story is quite improbable, for the daring of the latter performer has

Lion-tamers are usually killed a dozeu times or more by rumor during their carreers, and yet, after all, they die in their beds in about the same proportion as other men. For instance, Manchester Jack was reported by the newspapers as having come to his end in various ways. once after the following unenviable fashion: He was said to have been exhibiting the feat which Van Amburgh originated, of putting his head into the lion's mouth, and to have been roused to a sense of his rashness by hearing the animal growl and feeling its jaw closing upon his neck.

never been surpassed.

'Does he whisk his tail. Bill?" he is said to have asked the keeper while in this horrible situation. "Yes," replied Rill.

"Then I am a dead man," groaned Jack A moment afterward the snapping of the lion's jaws fulfilled his prophecy. But this thrilling story is contradicted by the fact that Manchester Jack left the menagerie with a whole skin and for a number of years afterward kept an inn at Taunton, where he died in 1865.

With reference to this feat of putting the head in the mouth of a lion or tiger, it mu t be said, that foolhardy as it seems we have been unable to find a single authentic instance in which the beast has improved the opportunity to remove such a foolish head from the shoulders. It is possible such instances may have occured. but in comparison to the many hundred times the feat has been performed they seem to show that it is not really more perilous than many simpler performances It is an utterly objectless feat, only introduced because of the fascination which terrible peril has to most audiences. When Van Amburgh was in England, certain gentleman went to see him for aundred or more consecutive nights, folowing him from place to place solely, he aid, because he was convinced that the performer's head would one day be bitten off, and he did not want to miss the

burgh this country has taken a special interest, since he was generally known as an American, and it was here that he won his first laurels. He was a native of Holland, however, but coming to this country as a young man, always regarded himself as an American citizen. He was a very handsome man, tall and well formed, and when, some years after his appearance DEAR GIRLS:-I shall have to leave the in England with his trained lions and tigers, Sir Edwin Landseer painted him in the midst of his tamed beasts, the picture attracted a great deal of attention. and made Van Amburgh's show the fashion with the very highest circles, even royalty itself. The Duke of Wellington was an ardent admirer of his performan ces, and cultivated his acquaintance with interest.

In the daring and triumphs of Van Am

"Were you ever afraid?" once asked the Duke, when the lion-king was a guest at his house.

"The first time that I am afraid, your Grace," replied the lion-tamer, " or that I fancy my pupils are no longer afraid of me. I shall retire from the wild beast line."-Inter Ocean.

The notion that climate had much to do with Rheumatism and Neuralgia, passed away with the discovery that they were blood diseases. and just as likely to exist in one climate as another. ATHLOPHOROS meets them on their own ground, purges the blood of the poisons which induce them, and effects the most wonderful cures North, South, East and West, without reference to weather. Savs Mr. James Cook, Smithton, Mo.: "ATHLOPHOROS has done wonders for my wife's Rheumatism, and is helping others."

A summer resort-borrowing one's neigh-

Henry Ward Beecher, in an address be fore the Storrs Agricultural School at Mansfield, Conn. said: "Times have changed; the farmers to

better, in some things, than they used to

be; they comprise our most important

class; I think I have heard somebody with

great originality, call them "the bone and

sinew" of the country. Bone and sinew

is good, in an ox or a pig; but in men the

marrow also counts for something.

man with a sound body, powerful bones

muscles, and sinews, is good to see, by

he needs to have some better use for hi

head than a thing to hang his hat on. I

has to think, if he is going to farm it in

New England. As a man, I advocate the

education of the farmers. Men have said

Why send your boy to college, when he

is to become a farmer?" Now the great

end of all education is that a man shall be

a man,-that he shall be fully informed

no matter what his calling may be, if

be to run a farm or a factory, or to pick

up a pin, he should be an educated man.

If he is going to be a farmer, it is really

necessary that he should be an educated

man. "An ignorant man is a one bladed knife. A man who knows more, and is naturally smarter, but confined to one thing so far as education and practice goes, is like a many-bladed knife that is rusty and only one blade used. A man has the right to use every part of himself. It is as necessary in farming to be quickwitted as it is in engineering, or even in politics. The farmer is the fundamental element of society. Our cities depend on fresh material from the back farms. Without that they would all run out City life doesn't give that breadth, and strength, and continuity, that the life on the farm gives. But the farmer should be educated, because to a large extent he determines our laws and our p licies & 1 people. He should be able to be a competent reading man. All these reasons make it necessary that he should be educa ted. Farming now demands more knowl. edge, thought, and ingenuity, than it did in our fathers' day. I don't know as we work as hard as our fathers did; I do. He didn't work much. But the farmers, in those old times, had to work all day and somerimes at night, and they could sleep Sundays-if they had a good orthodox preacher. A fully educated farmer should be a geologist; a mineralogist, a chemist an entomologist, a zoologist. I don't blame the old Sunday-school catechisms. even those that tell us all about God, what he thinks, what he does, how he feelsand surprises him, by imparting such imformation, every time; the catechisms that tell us even what God did before 'creation'; these have their uses; they are like the steel applied to the knife, they give the mind a good edge. But it is an outrage, that neither they nor our schools

of this diversified and beautiful world. "The farmer ought to know what the air is that he breathes-what makes its heat and its moisture—what are the laws of its changes and its storms-and all that goes on in this great invisible realm. He should learn to know every plant-and every rock-and every lichen; he should know every bird that flies in the air: these things should be familiar to the child. I will venture to say that three-fourths of you cannot tell what the bird is that sings. It is a shame! The child should know the geology of the region around him-it should be a part of the common knowledge of the household. I suppose that as far as your scientific knowledge goes, nineen-twentieths of you can tell a robin or a crow, or a Canada thistle-but as to knowing what God has put into the air. the fields, and the woods, how many of

ever teach or explain what God has pro-

duced, every month, right before their

eyes, in the endless delights and wonders

you have any knowledge? "There ought to be farmers' schools, to teach the fundamental facts of life-to tell you about your own bodies -- which end it is that thinks-which end starts the blood. Many know a good deal about Asia-about the peak of Chimborazoand about the Gulf stream; but how many know (striking his breast above his heart) about the red Gulf stream that so ceaselessly sends its vital current throughout

A Story about General Palmer.

your bodies?"

The Chicago Inter-Ocean tells the following: "On the Tullahoma campaign Palmer had given strict orders that there should be no foraging after hogs and no shooting at all outside the lines. But the woods were full of hogs and the men were craty for fresh meat. The order was read before arms were stacked after a long march one afternoon, and was regarded as the General's ultimatum. But in less than an hour there were hundreds of men in the woods shooting hogs. The firing was as bri k as that of a hot skirmish, and Palmer was in a rage.

"He ordered that every man outside the lines be arrested, and heavy details were sent to the picket line to take charge of the foragers as they came in. The men were hunting in couples, and early in the evening they began to come in, in twos. each couple with the whole of or a part of a dresecd hog between them. As each squad crossed the picket line the men were taken charge of and held for further orders. Palmer ordered that all the foragers be brought with their plunder to

"The General had an idea that proba-

division headquarters.

bly a dozen hogs had been killed, but when the foragers came up, the more brazen ones whistling the Rogue's March, to the number of nearly two hundred. and piled up the carcasses of thirty or forty hogs in front of his headquarters, it dawned upon bim that he had a heavy contract on his hands. When a hundred or more men, who had been outside the lines, but who had not secured any plun der, were marched up, the General saw away out. He called for the butchers in the gang, had the pork divided up, distributed it among the foragers, man and man alike, and then with a remark that he had no intention of cornering the market weather, sent the boys to their quarters. In that deal our mess lost the finest porker in the lot, and had to put up with a l-an quarter of a hog shot by a man who didn't know good pork from

THE HAPPY OLD BACHELOR.

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i'm a bachelor still, I have fared very ill In the hands of the ladies I've met, get my heart is so kind that I've made up my min Their treatment to try and forget. For 'tie jolly to be an old fellow like me. with none but myself to delight; with no one to scold if I catch a bad cold By staying out late in the night. was very fond of a beautiful blonde.

Who was seven years older than I, tried to propose, but she turned up her nose, and I felt that I wanted to die. she said I was wild, I was only a child, My sighs with her laughter she drowned. and at only sixteen I was crushed like a bean When it goes through a mill to be ground

The next girl I met was a charming brunette. who oved me, she said, more than life, gut my wages were low, and I had to say "No!" When she asked me to make her my wife. 50 she married a shoe-dealer, rich as a Jew; All the comforts of life she enjoys, she is one of the " lights " who declaim "women"

righte," and the mother of seven bad boys. my next love affair with a girl with red hair Was a serious matter to me.
When I asked her to wed me she solemnly said

"I've promised another's to be." Sach word like a dart pierced my passionat Allmy future looked cloudy and dim: ho married her choice, and I live to refoice-(fler temper is tested on him) .

My friendship one day in a platonic way With a pretty young widow began.
She dassied my eyes and I thought her a prize-Till she married a meoical man. But it's jolly to be an old fellow like me. With none but myself to delight; With no one to scold if I catch a bad cold By staying out late in the night.

-Eugene J. Hall

California Journalism.

There was no community which gave 50 liberal a support to a good newspaper as the people of San Francisco during the first years of their history, and none demanded more of an editor. A strong in stance was furnished by perhaps the ablest editor this State has ever seen-James King, of William, the founder of the San Francisco Bulletin. He had the courage of his opinions at a time when the expression of any opinion hostile to the ruling class exposed an editor to a violent death. From the outset King made war on the strong clique of gamblers and cut-throats which had taken possession of the political machinery in the city. They openly stuffed ballot-boxes; judges were their creatures: they were practically omnipotent until this man appeared and gave a voice to the growing feeling of resentment against such outrages on law and justice. An ex-convict named Casey, who had served a term in Sing Sing, was running for office as the candidate of the gamblers. He was a notorious bully, a man utterly unfit for any office of public trust. King exposed his record and warn ed all good citizens not to vote for him. The result was that the editor was way laid in the street and shot down by Casey before he had an opportunity to draw a weapon in self-defense. A vigilance committee hanged Casey on the day and at the hour of King's funeral.

Many friends of Casey declared that the execution was a high-handed bit of viojournals was the Alta, a small and strugging aspirant for popular favor. This beauty to the wilderness. came out on the eventful morning with an guide to the merchant and a source of and masterful affection. great profit to the newspaper. The Alta was a wretched little sheet, scarcely larger than an old-fashioned pane of glass. The following day saw the position of two papers reversed. All the auctioneers, as well as other business men, transferred their patronage in a body to the paper which championed the cause of law and order, and Nugent's journal fell in three days from the position of the leading

which no one would buy. And here comes in a bit of the unwritten history of the time which shows that luck, rather than any strong convictions, was the cause of the Alta's unexampled prosperity. The night of the Casey hanging was one of great excitement in the Alta office. A council of the proprietors and editors was held, and the proof-sheets of two editorials-one strongly approving the vigilance committee, the other strong denouncing it-were submitted. It was the decision of the majority that the latter should be printed, and an order to this editorials had similar heads, and in the hurry of making up the paper the foreman lifted the wrong article into the form and the mistake was not detected until the paper was in the hands of the public. The owners rushed down to the office prepared to be met by a storm of indignation, but were amazed to find that the rejected article had made a hit and that they were on the flood-tide to fortune. - San Fran-

newspaper on the coast to that of a paper

The New Shoddy Proprietors.

Many rich store keepers, tradesmen, English and Hebrew, in London, are buy-Prejudice as long as they can boast in a metropolitan smell of Santa Cruz rum London of their landed possessions in about it. Ereter. The English squire only reveres

generations by the same family. This fishmonger would have fallen on his knees | vite a gang." if Lord Warwick had come into his shop, but with the rich Hebrew it was different. The rich Hebrew came in with his fingers covered with diamonds and three large chandelier diamonds sparkled in his soiled shirt front, and said:

"They ben't for sale, sir," said the fish monger scornfully. "Does you zink I can't pay for dem

"I shay, fish man, I vant a score of dem

ovsters."

front), one of dese sthones would puy all an ignis fatuus. your freesh, oysters, and your whole "If I had them bloody things d'ou know what I'd do with them?" asked the

fishmonger. "Why, Holy Moses, you'd sell wouldn't vou?" "No, my friend; I'd treat the blarsted

A Denial that Woman Loves Nature As a rule I have found that women do

buttons to a clean shirt once a week, and

give 'em a holiday on Sunday."

not care for nature.

Their sentiment does not take to the external world. We have no Cowpers or Thomsons among the female poets. At the best their descriptions of natural scenery are without that delicious and subtle fetichism that characterizes the man.

He is always more or less in love with out-doors, and when he isn't we call him effeminate.

It has often amused me to see the retired merchant, lawver and literary man trying to renew the joys of his youth in the country, and the women of his household putting up with it as if it were an amiable weakness, like his love for brandy and water at dinner.

He gets enthusiastic over the outlook and the vista, he raves about the glimpses of water between the trees, he grows eloquent over the rustic d-lights, the isolation, the calm and balm and oxygen. They listen and acquiesce and look at each other out of the corners of their eyes and say to themselves: "They all come to this sooner or later, and they must be humored."

But the fact is men never come to it. It is born in them. It is the undying heritage of their nomadic barbarism.

If you have ever been out afield with an artist you must have noticed with what reckless juvenility he threw himself into nature's arms. He was at home with the old trees; the rocks knew his voice and answered him jocundly; the streams leapt for him, and the coverts held out their dusky hands to him. In a little while he had taken you back to Hellas itself, and the wild wood was populous with his creative tone and the airy children of his der, and goeth first hastily, and the oleanfancy had turned nature into a sweet articulate poem.

You must have noticed, too, what mysterious benignity came into the elements when he approached them. The storms wethim without hurting him. The lence. Among the newspapers then pub- very miasma of the fens was dissipated lished in the city was the Herald, started when he threw down his fir branches and by John Nugent, a man who had had went fast to sleep over the wet earth. How journalistic training in New York, but he apostrophized the boles of the old who was destitute of any strong convic- trees and got harmless elfin music out of tions or keen sense of public opinion. the gnats and midges. You could see that Naturally the newspapers were expected the bob-o-link and phoebe bird perched to take sides on this matter. Nugent closer when he was around and had somesought safety in a multitude of counsellors | thing to say that nobody but he could unof the political class, and his paper came derstand. And so, recalling to you Francis out on the morning after the hanging with of Assisi, Aristophanes and Thoreau, this a "leader" denouncing in the strong-st penniless god made glad and merry out of Puck. terms the action of the vigilance commit- his loving imagination the desert stretches tee, as a lawless usurpation of the prov- of the earth and called back the naiads ince of the courts. Among other local and nereids-those haunting spectres of a golden youth-to give their phantom

I never found a woman, artist or poet editorial praising the work of the vigi- who got as close to nature as this. She is ance committee and declaring it should always a little afraid of the lusty dalliance receive the support of all reputable citi of outdoors. Perhaps it is because, being zens. The Herald on the day after the more spiritual, she has a fine contempt for langing was a large blanket sheet, with the materialism of existence. Perhaps it an entire page devoted to the advertise- is because, being passive and receptive, ments of auctioneers—an indispensable she cannot conquer nature with a coercive

At all events, she does not people he woods with satvrs-she never gets any further than tramps. If she is an artist. she always takes a feather brush with her to dust off the rocks and everglades. If she is a poet, she dreams of lawn parties and flirtations even on Olympus.

But as every man carries in his breast Nereid that he is always trying to realize, and always at some time in his life writes the story of Paul and Virginia to himself so women get to unconsciously humor him and make a pretence of loving nature for the sake of peace.

This will in part explain the awful fraud that goes on every summer and is just now commencing. Men are all striving to get their women into the country, and the women, young and old, are all

pretending to be mad to get there. Delightful deceivers! They abhor the human nature.

In another week or two they will be packed off. And the fathers and brothers effect was given to the foreman. The two and husbands and lovers in Wall street and West street will be contented by picturing them running wild in the communion with nature, basking in the sun, getting up with the cock crow, drinking sweet milk, going to bed early, drunken with oxygen and worn out with healthy exercise. And these baggages will be sitting in full dress on a veranda with their parasols open, dreaming only of when the train or boat will arrive and

bring the men. And when the men arrive the charmin creatures all begin to babble about the sunrise and the dew. You'd think to hear them that they were all Daphnes and ing up numbers of small farms in the west had been romping all day over the of England simply to give them social mountains, plunging into cool streams Position. It is only the land owner in and wiping their white hands on the England who is looked up to socially. birch leaves. Estimable liars! They These tradesmen are hated as badly by the have been lying on their backs reading you are trying to trade the stranger for a spring old owners as are the carpet baggers in the Seaside Library, and the sweet milk the south. But they care nothing for local from the dairy came up on a tray and had

There are no Daphnes. You may ge the hereditary lord. He hates the new her up in a Watteau hat and a sylphide owner. The other day in Leamington a lawn dress, but she must have high heels Wealthy Hebrew went into the old fish and a place to promenade. If you find the rayless gloom of mistrust and suspicion. market, which has been kept for four an Arcadia for her she will cry out: Burlington Hawkeye.

"What a place for lawn tennis! Let's in-

If you could buy a sprite in the market for your summer she would have to have to have a dog-cart to exhibit her baby waist in

So poets, artists, dreamers, lovers fly to their own imagination when the season comes on. They make the women of their dreams out their own fancies. They go off on stag parties for trout, for bass, for a long cruise through the coast rollers, and they perceive in the sea fogs oysters? See here (pointing dramatically and the mountain glooms the girl with to one of the big diamonds in his shirt the "mooning eyes" dodging them like

So they paint her, they write about her, they carve her, but when she plants herself on the hotel veranda say, "Oh, no; your corsets are too tight; your shoes are pinched; your lungs are only half in flated, and your fan 's too big. Nature intended you to flirt; not to romp. If I were to put you on my altar you'll fall hands. and break your neck at the first clap of thunder." I think Abelarde, if he is around,

will have to put an advertisement in the papers: Wanted, a summer Heloise who loves nature, and whom nature loves. She must have a good appetite and no parasol. To such an one a permanent engagement is offered .- Nym Orynkle in New York World.

What is Man?

Man that is born of woman is small potatoes and few in the hill.

He riseth up today and flourisheth like a rag weed and tomorrow or the day after the undertaker has him in the ice box. He goeth forth in the morning warbling

like a lark, and is knocked out in one round and two seconds. In the midst of life he is in debt, and

the tax collector pursueth him wherever he goeth. The banister of life is full of splinters

and he slideth down it with considerable apidity. He walketh forth in the bright sunlight to absorb ozone, and meeteth the bank

teller with a sight draft for \$357. He cometh home at eventide and meeteth the wheelbarrow in his path, and the wheelbarrow riseth up and smiteth him to the earth, and falleth upon him and

runneth one of its legs into his ear. In the gentle spring time he putteth on his summer clothes, and a blizzard striketh him far away from home, and filleth him with woe and rheumatism. He layeth up riches in the bank, and

the president speculateth in margins and then goeth to Canada for his health. In the autumn he putteth on his winter trousers, and a wasp that abideth in them

filleth him full of intense excitement. He starteth down cellar with an oleander cometh after him and sitteth upon him. He sitteth up all night to get the returns from Ohio, and in the end learneth

that the other fellows have carried it. He buyeth a watch-dog, and when he cometh home late from the lodge the watch-dog treeth him and sitteth beneath him until rosy morn.

He goeth to the horse-trot and betteth his money on the brown mare, and the bay gelding with the blaze face winneth. He marrieth a red-haired heiress with a wart on her nose, and the next day her paternal ancestor goeth under, with few asse's and great liabilities, and cometh home to live with his beloved son in-law.

The Language of Umbrellas.

There is a language of umbrellas as of flowers. For instance, place your umbrella in a rack, and it will indicate that it is about to change owners. To open it quickly in the street means that somebody's eye is going to be put out; to shut it, that a hat is to be knocked off. An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but the drippings of the rain, signifies courtship. When the man has the umbrella and the woman the dripings, it indicates marriage. To punch an umbrella into a person and then open it means "I dislike you." To swing your umbrella over your head signifies "I am making a nuisance of myself." To trail your umbrella along the foot-path means that the man behind you is thirsting for your blood. To carry it at right angles under your arm signifies that an eve is to be lost by the man who follows you. To open an umbrella quickly, it is said, will frighten a mad bull. To put a cotton umbrella by the side of a nice silk one signifies "exchang is no robbery." To purchase an umbrella means, "I am not smart but honest." To lend an umbrella indicates "I am a fool." To return an umbrella means-never mind what it means: nobody ever does that. To turn an umbrella in a gust of wind presages profanity. To carry an umbrella in a case signifies that it is a shabby one. To country. The only nature they care for is carry an open umbrella just high enough to tear out men's eyes and knock off men's hats signities "I am a woman." To press an umbrella on your friend, saying, Oh, do take it; I had much rather you would than not," signifies lying. To give a friend half of your umbrella means that both of you will get wet. To carry it from home in the morning means, "It will clear off."

> THE Pennsylvania courts have decided that while you musn't lie about it directly and openly, it is perfectly lawful to keep your nouth shut during a horse trade, and while you must not warrant an animal as perfeetly sound in wind, limb, and condition without fault, spot or blemish, when you know that he has a glass eye, goat neck, mange, saddle galls, roach back, ringbone, quarter crack, spavin, flat foot, wind galls, scratches capped hock, stiff joint, blind staggers, oxfoot, rat-tail, and hollow-back, yet you are not compelled to call attention to these minor dewagon, set of harness, two-year-old colt, and \$85 cash. This is a wise and humane law, and lets the deacon out of a great many tight places, where otherwise trade would be paralyzed, the arteries of commerce choked and stagnated by the unwise hand of oppressive laws, and panic, mistrust, and depression would settle down upon a hopeless world in

VARIETIES.

A HACKMAN yesterday walked into an hotel and up to a guest who was reading a paper and holding out a silver dollar on his palm, he

said: "When I drove you up here this morning you made a mistake and gave me half a dollar too much. Here is your dollar. I want only my regular fee."

The man took the coin and hand out a fiftycent piece without speaking a word. His conduct nettled another guest, who followed the backman out and remarked:

"My man, that was an honest action on you part. "Well, yes? but you see the dollar he gay

ne was a base counterfeit."

ARABELLA-How kind it was of you to print

such a nice notice of my wedding. I told you, didn't I, that I made my wedding cake my self? Editor-Yes; but it was unnecessary.

knew at once that it was made by your fair Arabella-Then the piece I sent you arrived

afely. Did you take it home and dream over Editor-Well, no. You see I need it in the

Arabella-Why, what for? Editor-Itmakes a lovely paper weight.

MABEL-"I do think strawberries are in the meanest things."

Edith-"Why, how you talk. Strawberries are delicious." "Oh, I was not referring to the flavor.

mean they are so exasperating." " In what way?" "Why, early in the season, when it is con sidered the height of fashion to have them on the table. they are so horribly hard and sou

that nobody can eat them." "And then when the berries do become real sweet and good they get so cheap that there is no style in having them."

LAST Sunday one of the pastors of the little village of Pownal, Vt., was walking to church, when he saw a man, with his coat off, digging in his garden. The good man beheld this with grief and astonishment, and, coming up to the ence, began to recite in a solemn voice:

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days thou shalt labor and do all thy work

"See here," said the man in the garden looking up, "be ye talking to me?" "Yes, my poor man, I am."

"Wal, you needn't worry about me, then, I ain't a goin' to do any work; I'm only diggin' worms to go a fishin' with."

"How many of your parents, children, say grace?" asked the Sunday School teacher. "Please, mum, what's them?" asked s overgrown girl, in a last year's hat.

"Why Maggie?" exclaimed the teacher, it possible you don't know what grace is? Doesn't your father say something before you begin to eat?" 'Oh!' responded the girl with a glow of in

telligenee, "yes, mum, he does. He always says: 'Don't make hogs of yourselves; that's all the butter there is in the house !" DUMLEY came into the dining-room, and,

casting a sweeping glance over the table, jammed down into his chair and muttered under his breath:

"Liver again, of course. We've had live every morning for two weeks." "What's the matter, Mr. Dumley?" asked the landlady; "aren't you feeling well this morning!" "No, madam, he replied, shortly," "I am

suffering with liver complaint." "MAMMA," said a little girl, "do the wicked

people go to the bad place?" "Yes, dear."

"And all the good people go to Heaven?"

"Ain't some people wickeder than other

people?" "Yes, I suppose they are .- ' Well, I think the people who are not so very, very wicked ought to go to the bad place

only in winter time." A GENTLEMAN who was going to take his family to see a dramatic performance was surprised to see his wife packing a large trunk and filling two large baskets with eatables just be

fore starting. "What on earth are you doing that for," in

quired the husband: "Why," returned the wife, "it says on the playbill that six weeks elapse between the first

and second acts." THE CRUELTY OF FATE.-There are some neonle whose sad fate it is always to be driven to assuming an attitude of self-defence by the natural perversity of circumstances. To that unhappy class belonged the gentleman of Vir ginia City, who prefaced his last homicide (the victim had wantonly refused an invita tion to drink) with the pathetic exclamation: "Great Scott! must I kill a man every time ! come to Carson?"

A guest entering hurriedly surprises a man and wife flushed, indignant and dishevelled. "What's the matter?" he asks.

Husband (triumphantly)-"We are settling as to who is boss!" Guest-"Have you sett'ed it?"

Wife (victoriously)-"We have!" "Guest-" Which is it?" Both-" Me!"

"Look here, waiter!" called a feeder at a city restaurant. "Look at the hair I found in this turtle soup!" "Yes, I see. You have heard of that fam-

ous race between the turtle and the hare?" "Yes. What of it?" "Why, in this case the hair and turtle came in even.

"I HEAR that you are to marry a wealthy American girl," eaid one British nobleman to another.

"Ya'as." replied his lordship. "You must allow me to congratulate you Are there any incumbrances on her property? "Ya'as, the lady."

A writer in a scientific journal says a " black eye" is simply "a severe contusion of the in-teguments under the orbit, with great extravasation of blood, and ecchymosis i rounding cellular tissue, which is in a tumelfied state." And here all this while we have supposed that a "black eye" was simply the esult of a little man calling a big man

MRS. FLIRTABOUT has learned to take things philosophically. When she was told of a letter, full of love, that her recreant spouse had written to a strange, fair one, she said: "La! he used to write just such letters to me before we were married. He doesn't care anything about her."

Off for the summer-Flannels.

Butter is so cheap that the poorest people an make a spread with it. A counter-irritant-The woman who offer 10 cents a yard for 40 cent goods

Why is a defeated candidate like the earth? Because he is flattened at the polls. The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that can't stone a hen with any success.

There is a strawburying season in September-for the man who can afford to buy a new The young lady from Vassar does not speak of a clammy sweat, but a bivalvular transpira-

"And he kicked you into the street—weren't you mad?" "No, not mad, but I did feel put How does Pat propose to get over single blessedness? Why, propose to Bridge it, of course.

An instance where "it is better to give than to receive:" When a man kicks a book agent out of doors.

FIt is said that the Shah of Persia has a \$400, 000 plps. Must have had considerable plumbing done on it. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard," is all very well; but if the sluggard will go to a picnic, the ant will come to him.

A Vassar girl has a particular hobby for stockings. She owns no less than 82 pair. Her name ought to be Hoseanna. A man has just been hung out west for killing his sister-in-law. His widow hardly knows how to dress under the circumstances.

"Old Subscriber" queries: "Where would Satan go if he lost his tail?" To a saloon, of of course, where they retail bad spirits.

Love is said to be blind. This will explain why the young lover never sees the dog till it is too late to save the seat of his pantaloons. When it is too wet to work corn it is always dry enough to go to a circus. There are no drawbacks in the great economy of nature. "Look at the baste, with his two toothpicks

stickin' out er his mouth," was how the sight of an elephant first affected Bridget Muldoon. A member of the Crib Club informs us that "Patsey Shepard has brought over a new light-weight." An English coal dealer, we suppose. "No, sir," he said, "no tombstone for me. I don't want folks to come along, read my name on it and ask: "Now, who was he, anyway!;" "Champagne? Do I like champagne?" said adalryman. "No, sir; none for me, so long as I can drink milk from a cow that cost \$10,

The school-boy who said that Socrates was the man who invented socks, soon discovered that the school-master's knees were not Demos

A little boy had been sent to dry a towel be-fore the nursery fire-place. "Mamma, is it done when it is brown?" he asked as the towel began to smoke.

"But these hacks are dangerous. We might get the small-pox." "You've no cause to be afraid of my coach, mum, for I'v 'ad the 'ind wheel vaccinated and it took beautiful."

"Now, then, Patrick," said the merchant to his new office boy, "suppose you go for the mail." "Yis, sor; an' what kind of male wud ye be wantin'? Indian male or oat male?" "Don't you think you have a good mamms

"Don't you think you have a good mamma, to spread such nice large silices of bread and jam for you?" said an old lady to a little boy, who was enjoying his tea. "Yes," was the reply; "but she would be still better if she'd let me spread on the jam myself."

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. namananan da karananan da karanan da karanan

IVES OF PAIN RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA have

system. They have tormented the human family and defied the medical faculty; from time out of memory they have corrupted the blood, demoralized the joints, vexed the nerves, agonized the muscles and racked the brain with wearying pain.

"ATHLOPHOROS" is the enemy of Rheuma tism and Neuralgia, repairs their damages, renews the blood, eases the joints, calms the nerves, soothes the muscles, gives rest and peace to the troubled brain, and ensures delightful sleep.

it has done for those sufferers. It can drive out your Rheumatism and Neuralgia,

"Victor," "Conqueror," It earnies off the prize as Victor," "Conqueror," It earnies off the prize as Victor over the attacks of these terrible maladies, and Conquence of the frightful agonies their victims have endured. Not a mere temporary relief, but a permanent, enduring, and triumphant cure. If you cannot get ATHI APHOROS of your drug gist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he

hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK COMMISSION N. R. CHARLESTON TO

\$11,950 IN CASH GIVEN AWAY

To the SMOKERS of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.

The genuine has picture of BULL on every package.

For particulars see our next announcement.

Dew Drop Diamonds

A TRIAL PACKAGE FREE BY MAIL

of Kamp's Kaferstod or "Bug Death" will be sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps to pay postage and packing. It is not a poison, acts instantly, kills or drives off ALL INSECTS a sure preventive of the CABBAGE WORM.

J. R. DAY,

jeSeowöt #6 Greenwich St., New York.

"A man who is so mean as to thus sue a widow woman ought to be kicked to death by a jackass," said the attorney, "and I wish the Court would appoint me to do it."

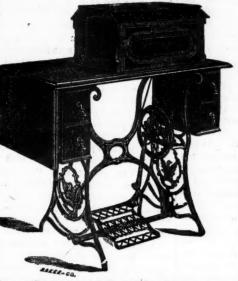
TEACHERS WANTED—10 Principals, 12
Assistants, and a number for Musis, Art, and Specialties. Appli ation form mailed for postage SOHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU, Chicago, Illine is.
Mention this journal. 155-17

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

The "Michigan Farmer" One Year and a Machine For Only \$18.00!



We have made arrangement we have made arrangements to have manufactured for us a large number of one of the best Sewing Machines ever in use, which we shall sell at about one-third usual prices. Rach machine will be nicely fulshed with a Box Cover a Dros Leef with a Box Cover, a Drop Leaf Table, and Four Drawers and will contain a full set of the This illustration is an exact representation of the Machine we send out.

The cut below represents the "Head" or machine part of the Sewing Machine. All parts are made to gauge exactly, and are constructed of the very fines and best material. It is strong light, simple and durable. Does to perfection all kinds of sewing and ornamental work that can be done on any machine. be done on any machine.

Each machine is thoroughly well made and fitted with the

well made and fitted with the utmost nicety and exactness, and no machine is permitted by the inspectors to go out of the with as little noise as possible. This machine has a very important improvement in a Losse Balance W keel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the machine.

The LOOSE BALANCE WHEEL is actuated by a solid bolt passing through a collar securely pinned to the shaft outside of the balance wheel, which bolt is firmly held to position by a strong spiral spring. When a bob-bin is to be wound, the bolt is pulled out far enough to release the balance wheel and turned slightly to the right or left, where it is held

by a stop-pin until the bob-bin is filled. Where the ma-chine is liable to be meddled with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wheel when not in use, so that it can not be operated by the treadle.

The Thread Eyelet and the Needle Clamp are made Self-Threading, which is

great convenience to the operator.

THE BALANCE WHEEL is handsomely finished and nickle plated.

The IMPROVED TENSION and THREAD LIBERATOR combined

ALL THE STANDS HAVE The New Driving Wheel This Driving Wheel is the invention of John D. Law-less, secured by patent, dated Feb. 7, 1882, and is claimed to be the best device yet invented, being the simplest, easiest running, and most convenient of the many that have been tried. It can be easily adjusted and all wear taken up by turning the cone-pointed screw. It is the taken up by turning the cone-pointed screw. It is the only device operating on a center that does not interfere with other patents. Dealers who wish to sell these

machines will appreciate this fact.

The Stands have rollers in legs and the Band Wheels are hung upon self-oiling adjustable journals. Each stand is run up by steam power after it is set up until

stand is run up by steam power after it is set up until it runs very light and smoothly.

We have selected this style and finish of machine as being the most desirable for family use.

We furnish the Machine complete as shown in above cut, and include the following attachments, &c. One Tohnson's Foot Ruffler, one set Hemmers one Tucker, one Foot Hemmer or Friller, one package Needles, six Bobbins, Screw Driver, Can of Oil, Extra Check Spring extra Throat Plate, Gauge Screw, Wrench, Instructions

Each Machine is Guaranteed as represented and to give satisfaction, or it may be returned and money refunded. Address all orders to

JOHNSTONE & CIBBONS, Publishers MICHIGAN FARMER. 44 Larned St., West, Detroit, Mich. M ORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been M ORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been M made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Edward Call to George Moore, dated November 29th, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in the State of Michigan. on the 30th day of November A. D. 1881, in Liber 168 of Mortgages, on page 27, by the nonpayment of moneys due thereon, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice two hundred and seventy ty dollars and sixty cents (\$270 60), and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage

tism and Neuralgia, repairs their damages, renews the blood, eases the joints, calms the nerves, soothes the muscles, gives rest and peace to the troubled brain, and ensures delightful sleep.

"ATHLOPHOROS" is a new remedy, but it has been abundantly tried. From far and near come testimonials from well-known persons who had long been sufferers. It has turned their diseases out. It has curred them. That is all,—and that is snough.

"ATHLOPHOROS" can do for you what it has done for those sufferers. It can drive out your Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and will do so if you give it a fair trial.

"ATHLOPHOROS" has by this time had such a good trial all over the country that its irrue work is known, and its true character proved.

"ATHLOPHOROS" means "Prize-Bearer;"
"Victor;" "Conqueror." It carries off the prize as Victor over the stacks of these terrible maladies, and Conquerors the frightful agenties their vice.

cast.

DETROIT, April 19th, 1884.

GEORGE MOORE, Mortgagee.

EDWARD MINOCK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

GEORGE MOORE, Mortgagee.

EDWARD MINOCK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN.—County of

Wayne. In the matter of the e-take of B idget
Nash, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in
pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Edward McGinnis, executor of the estate of
said Brdget Nash, deceased by the Hon. Edgar
O. Durfee, Judee of Probate for the County of
Wayne, on the 24th day of June. A. D. 1894, there
will be sold at public vendue to the hig sest bidder at the westerly entrance to the City Hall in
the City of Detroit, County and State afor said, on
Tuesday, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1884, at 10
o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following
described real estate, to wit: That part of lot number nineteen (19) of Bradford Smith's subdivision
of ont lot number five (5) of private claim number
seven hundred and twenty-seven (727) commencing at a point on the westerly side of Maybury
Avenue twenty-six (26) feet and eight (8) inches
southerly from the northeast corner of said lot
number nineteen (19) and running thence northerly along the westerly side of Maybury Avenue
to the northe-sty line of said lot to the northwest corner thereof, thence southerly along the
rear line of said lot twenty-three (23) feet and
four inches and thence to the place of toginning,
being the northerly part of said lot number nineteen (19) and being situate on the westerly side
of Maybury Avenue, between Butternut and Ash
Streets, in the City of Detroit, wayne County and
State of Michigan.

E WARD MCHNIS, Executor.

ROBERT LAIDLAW, Attorney for Executor.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN.-The Superior CTATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Superior Court of Detroit In Charcery.

At a session of the Superior Court of Detroit held at the Court Room in the City of Detroit on the 16th day of June A D. 1884. Present, Hon. J. Logan Chipman, Judge of said Court.

Emma Rossbach, Complainant, vs. Jacob Ross-

Emma Rossbach, Complainant, vs. Jacob Rossbach, defendant.
It satisfactorily appearing by affidavit of Emma Rossbach, the Complainant in the above entitled cause, that the above named defendant is not a resi lent of this State, and on motion of William Look, Solictior and of Counsel for said Complain ant, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint a do in this cause within four months from date of this order.

J. LOGAN CHIPMAN,
J. LOCK, J. LOCK, J. J. LOCK, J. J. LOCK, J. LOCK, J. LOCK, J. LOCK, J. J. LOCK, J. J. LOCK, J. J. LOCK, J. L WILLIAM LOOK, Complainant's Solicitor and of Counsel.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—In the Circuit Court for County of Wayne. In Changary COURT for County of Wayne. In Chancery.
Mayner Garrahan, Complainant, vs. Edward
Garrahan, Defendant. At a session of said court
held at t e Circuit Court rooms in the City of Detroit on the 27th day of May, 1884 Present, Hon.
F H. Chambers. Circuit Judge. It satisfactorily
appearing to me by affidavit that the above named
defendant resides out of the State of Michigan
and in the State of Pennsylvania. Upon motion
of George A. Chase, solicitor for the complainant,
I do hereby order and require the said defendant
to appear and answer complainant's bill of complaint in said cause on or before the 28th day of
exptember, A. D., 1884, or the said bill will be
taken as confessed agarnst him.
Dated Detroit, May 27th 1884.

A true copy:

A true copy: JOHN MARSHALL, Depute Register. 38

We will send your watch or a chain BT MAIL OF EFFESS, C. O. D., to be examined before paying any money and if no satisfactory, returned at our watches and save you 30 per cent. Catalogue of 20 styles free. Every Warse Warsenes, Access STANDARS AMERICAN WATCH CO.,

M Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the fourth day of February, A. D. 1870, exceated by Leopol4 Niedling and Henriette Niedling, his wife, of the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to J. of Hebreamann, of the township of Plymouth, Wayne County, Mich, and recorded on the ninth day of March, A. D. 1870, at 3½ of clock, P. M. in liber 68 of mortgages, on page 871, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigant, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said John Heinzmann on the second ay of May, A. D. 1870, to Joseph Perrlen, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, and said assignment recorded in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, on the third day of May, 1879, at two o'clock, P. M., in liber six of assignments. County, Michigan, and said assignment recorded in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and the third day of May, 1879, at two o'clock, P. M., in liber six of assignments on page 83; and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of sixteen handred and fifty-three dollars (\$1,059) and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SAT-URDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST 1884, a eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circust Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain pie e or parcel of land situated day the township of Plymouth aforesaid, and commencing at a stake situated on the southern boundary line of the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-six (26) five (5) chains and enselink easterly from the southwest corner of said east half, and running thence easterly and along the southern boundary line of said east half four chains and thirty-five and three-fourths degrees west, ight chains and thret-woulths to a stake, thence south sixteen and one-half degrees east and along the eastern boundary line of land empedouth degrees west and along the center of the highway, thence south fitty-four and ensembled as a stake on the southern boundary line at the east half of northwest quarter of section twenty six, nine chains and thrity-nine links east from the southwest corner of said e at half of the northwest quarter of section twenty six, thence east and along the eastern boundary line of land owned by Lewis H. Bennett to the place of the beginning, containing two acres of land, be the easm more or less; excepting a piece of land heretefore sold to Godl to Godl escribed as follows: Commencing at a stake o D. 1884.

JOSEPH PERRIEN,

Assignee of Mortgage
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Detroit, this thirteenth day of May, A.

JOSEPH KUHN,
Astignee of Mortgages.
Attorney for Mortgages.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, defaur
nas been made in the conditions of a certain
mortgage made and executed on the thirtieth day
of November A. D. 1877 by Friedrick Klatte and
Margaretta Klatte, his wife, of Wayne County
Michigan to Collins B. Hubbard, of same County
and State, which mortgage was recorded in the
office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County
Michigan, on December 24th, 1877, in Liber 188 of
Deeds, on page 303. And whereas the amounts
claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at
the date of this notice is the sum of two thousand
one hundred and eight dollars and thirty-six cents
(\$2108 36) principal and interest, and an attorney's
fee of \$50, as provided in said mortgage. And
whereas no suit or proceeding at law or in equily
has been instituted to recover the debt secured by
said mortgage, or any part thereof:
Now therefore, notice is hereby given that her

has been instituted to recover the unit of the said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be formgage, and in pursuance of the Statute in such as made and provided, the said mortgage will be fore-closed by a sale of the premisee thereis described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the easterly front door of the City Hall, of the City of Detroit (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held) on the twenty-seventh day of August 1884, at 12 o'clock noon. Said premises are described as follows: All that parcel of land situated in the township of Greenfield, Wayne County, Michigan, known as the east half of thes outhwest quarter of sections five (5) in town one (1), south of range eleven (11) east, containing eighty (80) acres more or less.

COLLINS B. HUBBARD,
HENRY A. HAIGH,
Mortgages.

Detroit, May 27, 1884.

FARMS, MINNESOTA, Less than Railroad Prices. GRAVES & VINTON, St. Paul, Minn.

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that He -and ould hese d. I s of ngs. edge far incs to air. r of

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ut re-18,

head. The first purchase was the roan Nellie who was bred by Charles Whitaker of Lims, Mich., she was by Castor 16018, out of Lissa, by Arnold's Marquis 15818, to imp. Strawberry, by Wiseman (12319). She proved to be a first class bree ler, always giving her owner annually a heifer c alf. There are now five of her increase on the farm, all heifers. The five-year-old Jessie, is by 1st Duke of Scio, a bull used on the herd four years. He was by 3rd Duke of Hillsdale 9864, tracing to Gipsy by Locomotive 645; he weighed nearly 2,500 bs, and was a splendid animal. The four-Te ar-old Queen, same sire, Lillie, three ye ars old, two two-year-olds, got by Red Prince 23rd, bred by Phelps Bros., of Dexter, and by 21st Duke of Hillsdale, 22814, by imported Duke of Wicken 14130, are good; also one yearling heifer by Red Prince. Rhoda is yet a good cow, although ten years old; she was bred by John Wade, of Lims, got by Bright Eyes 30018, out of Lyda, by Grant 9394. Kate Napier 3rd. 1s six years old, was bred by Wm. Ball, got by Treble Mazurka 25045, out of Kate Napier, by Robert Napier 8975, to imp. Flora, by Lafon's Son of Comet (155). She has a yearling heifer by Red Prince. We also no tice a fine red heifer from Queen, one from Rhods and one from Lady Wa shington, who was lately killed on track of Michigan Air Line R. R., the company having failed to fence their We also see six heifer and bull calves that are quite promising. The two-year-old Geneva Gem, Vol. 26, bred by B. F. Batcheler, of Oceola, is now in service. He was got by Young Mary Duke 45227, out of Geneva Rose, by Duke Geneva 22631, tracing to imp. Young Mary, by, Jupiter (2170). From his breeding we animal, but time will be given him to mature, and if not up to standard, another will be placed at the head of the herd. The grade cattle and flock of 250 sheep are well up to the standard, thoroughbred rams only are used. His farm and roadster horses are well bred. The implements used are the best to be had for noney, the farm well worked and made to pay, many young cattle are fed and tur ned off yearly, while the thrifty air and push of Mr. Ives assures us he is a good farmer, and we think his example in starting so good a head of thoroughbred cattle, a commendable one and a good example to others in his neighborhood. Andrew Jackson has 170 acres in his fine

farm, and a man may drive for miles before he sees a better one. His land is level, grand, good soil and thoroughly worked. His residence and other buildings are substantial as well as neat and cozy, and while we sit in the shade getting the breeding of his few Shorthorns, the music of a well played organ is waft ed by the gentle breeze to our listening ears. His three-year-old 1st Duke of Putnam was bred by Hon. Wm. Ball, is a good one, and was sired by Lord Barrington. His five and three year old cows that trace to imp. Strawberry by Wiseman 12319, the two yearling heifers a splendid milker. Raspberry 12th by and the heifer calf by his own animal are in good form and condition, and the foundation as he tells us of a larger herd. Shepherd 16076 cracing to Gipsy by Loco-His two pair of farm horses are lusty, motive 645. Jasmine 5th by Wiley Oxstrong good fellows, and as we stroll ford 3d, Out of Jasmine 3d, by 1st Duke around we notice his tidiness on all sides, of Wheatfield 26417. Jasmine 4th, four as well as the building erected expressly years old, by same sire, and the two years to protect the farm machinery from sun old Mystic out of Jasmine 3d by same

-year-old pair of farm h that we see are good enough for any farmer, while his flock of high grade sheep numbering nearly 200, clipped this year 81 pounds of wool of splendid staple. His two-year-old red and white Duke Rose had 23rd Duke of Hillsdale for grand

George A. Abbott cannot think of getting along without the FARMER, says its counsel aids him much in managing his 100 acre farm, and thinks no farmer ought to be without it. His five-year-old Shorthorn cow was bred by Mr. James Love, of Marion, and always breeds heifer calf, having a two-year-old and one under a year from her now that are good. He uses the best thoroughbred stock to be had, irrespective of price of service, believing that the money paid is only money loaned at a high rate of interest, and sure to be returned. He is breeding a cross from Berkshires and Poland-Chinas with satisfactory results. His party of rams and breeding ewes are high grades, giving good fleeces of long staple, light

ail wool. Wm. B. Collins has 147 acres on hi farm, upon which his father settled in 1833. The soil is somewhat lighter than other farms visited by us in this locality, but he tells us it produces well and is early and easily worked. He has a flock of 100 grade sheep, and is using a stock ram sired by Sanford's Magnet. His party of .ed upon, found to be enterprising farmregistered ewes were purchased of C. M. Fellows, of Manchester, Mich., and he intends to build up a large flock of registerod ones.

A. C. Collins as he meets us tells us he is "always in a hurry," but will take time enough to tell us that his father was the first settler in Lyndon, Washtenaw County, that he. A. C. C., owns 160 acres of land bordering on Collins Lake, which though not so large as Lake Superior, is large enough to wash the feet of a Chicago maid in; that he has 100 breeding ewes and 44 yearling rams, that his five year-old stock ram is Vermont bred and labelled F. Hooker 103, that he shears 29 pounds, is a good stock getter, and that his 15 registered breeding ewes were bred by Abels & Hooker, of Vermont, and though in a hurry to subscribe for the FARMER, and taking the receipt and punching it into one of the cracks of the bern for safe keeping, with a hurried good day, hurries to the hav field to hurry up the men there at work, and we following suit, hurried away.

At Williamston, in

INGHAM COUNTY. we are met by that prince of genial, whole souled farmers, Chauncey R. Backus, and with him had a splendid moonlight ride out to his home six miles distant, and

over a country equal to any in the State, for on each side we see large houses and barns, the homes of enterprising farmers and where nature's products are stored Mr. Backus purchased this 180 acre farm some 11 years ago, and when it was in rather bad condition, so run down in fact that it was "starvation or sell" to the owner; he chose the latter, and from the time Mr. Backus became its owner, it has been improved by a thorough system of manuring and tiling till there are none more valuable, or yielding better returns or in better condition: The farm is nearly level and plainly to be seen from the house, which is a good stylish frame one, where the interesting and only daughter plays the hostess to perfection. The barns are good but plain, and will be added to this coming year by still larger and better stock. The young gray three-year-old me half-blood Percheron stallion Young Zack is a stylish chappy, has good chest, limbs and stifle, plenty of action, fine head, ears, tail and mane, was sired by Chandler's Mark Anthony, with a well bred dam that shows her Vermont Black stallion has been in the stud one year, but the several colts of his get that we saw on the farm and at other places give promise of his future value as a stock getter. Mr. B. is adopting, in our mind, the right course, as he stints him to only a limited number and those good ones, not caring to get a fortune out of him the first year. We wish the owners of some Shorthorn sires would adopt this course, as we believe it would be more to their credit and reputation. A yearling mare, half sister to him, shows promise of a roadster; the should expect to see rather a better brood mares and workers are quite creditable. A large party of Michigan regis tered sheep graze in the pasture, the foundation of which were laid by purchases from Mr. Ball. His stock ram is four years old, was bred by F. & L. E. Moore and sired by their Centennial 146. His trade in registered and grade rams has been quite heavy, particularly in his own county. The Poland-Chinas are pure bred, but really the specialty is thoroughbred Shorthorns, he having been breeding them extensively for sixteen years. His herd at this time consists of only eleven head, it having been re duced largely by his public sale at Williamston last year, by his home trade and the sale of ten head at the public sale in Lansing, June 5th. The females are due to calve this fall and with half his usual luck the female portion will be doubled. At the head stands the thrifty, well pro portioned and good sire the three-year-old red Duke of Barrington 43329, who was bred by Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, got by Lord Barrington 2d 30115, out of Rosette 2d by Lord of the Manor 12332, tracing to imp. Rose of Sharon by Belvidere (1706). Among the females are Raspberry 5th by 1st Duke of Wheatfield 26417, out of Raspberry 2d by Dexter 5504, tracing to

imp. Strawberry by Wiseman 5267, and Wiley Oxford 3d 3411. Fedalma 6th by Wiley Oxford 3d, out of Federms 2d, by sire, and the five-year-old red and white A. L. Dutton is equally as good a farmer Mabel out of Fedalma 6th by Duke of and has 260 acres of land, none the less Barrington 2d 43329. Mr. Backus has excellent. It is particularly adapted for aimed for a good standard, has been sucraising of wheat. The buildings are good. cessful as a breeder as his sales show, and elieves from his experience that breed ing of good stock can be made to pay in Michigan, and to yield liberal returns for the money invested, only when it is con-

> who understand it. C. P. Osborn has a large farm under thorough cultivation, fine house and barns, and is looked upon as one of the best farmers in town. His flock of registered sheep were purchased from Hon. William

> Ball. D. E. Watts has a farm which is equally as good, and contains an elegant house with handsome shaded lawn and flowering plants. His cattle are high grades, and the colt from Young Zack is good one.

> Levi Parks has a farm of one hundred acres of rolling land, good soil and good buildings.

Wm. Watts has 160 acres in his farm, well fitted naturally for grain and grass, all available and easily drained. Has a large flock of grade sheep and is making a specialty of crossing thoroughbred Shropshires and grade Merino ewes for fattening as lambs, and has a young bull bred by C. R. Backus.

Richard Bygraves, Horace Doane, M. J. Pollock and D. D. Raymond were call ers and well situated upon good farms, with good buildings, and all paying attention to grading up their stock.

A short call was made upon C. B. An drews, whom we found living in a splendid house with good barns on his 140 acre farm. He deals largely in live stock being a shipper of cattle to Detroit and Buffalo. We notice pure bred Poland-Chinas, Suffolk and Essex swine, a pair of grade Percheron geldings, three years old, that weigh 2,500 pounds, the thoroughbred Shorthorn heifer bred by S. Chaffee, of Byron, and purchased at the Lansing sale; also the full blood young red bull 11th Prince of Argyle 58287, calved January, 1883, bred by Wm. Cur tiss & Sons, of Addison, and got by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720 out of Miss Argyle 10th, by imp. Duke of Wicken 14180, tracing to imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170). This is the foundation of a large herd in the near future. He is also heavy feeder of cattle, having fed 100 last winter, 50 of them in stable at one time We notice among the outbuildings the new corn house of 4,000 bushel capacity,

"For economy and comfort, every spring, we ase Hood's Sarsaparilla," writes an intelligen Buffalo, N. Y., lady. 100 Doses One Dollar.

the hav scales and the 24-inch burr ston

which grinds all the feed.

Beterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, hoins and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Sasy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this fournat to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of he Fanwan. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given he symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 301 First Street, Dstroit.

Black Lice on Cattle.

LOCKE, Mich., July 7, '84. Veterinary Editor Michigan Parmer.

DEAR SIR:-I have a four-year old cow ones. A pleasant forenoon is passed in looking over the farm, horses, sheep and cattle, for this Springvale Stock Farm is acquiring a reputation for its high bred acquiring a reputation for its high bred what to do for her through your white, that has been afflicted with me what to do for her valuable paper, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-To effectually destroy these pests of cattle, requires a little attention in doing the work thoroughly. First scrub the cow all over with castile soap Hawk breeding plainly. This young and water, using a soft brush for the purpose. Then spoage her carefully with the following: Evinco liniment, two parts, soft water one part, mix for use. If properly done, one application usually is sufficient. Do not return her to her former pasture, yard or barn, or you will have your trouble for nothing. The lice remain on posts, rails or other rubbing places for several weeks, also upon the grass in the field, and straw in the yard or barn, which latter should be destroyed.

> Bony Tumor in the Neck of a Cow. LYNDON, July 7, '84.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-I have a half blood Holstein cow seven years old, black and white, that has a large bunch on the side of her neck, on neck bone, about half way from shoulder to the head; it is hard and not movable like a wen, there is no fever or soreness; she feeds well and milks well, and is apparently healthy; has been about two months since first dis covered, was about the size of a man' fist, has steadily grown to about the size for a week, then put in a seton and applied a salve and sweat blister, but it did no good. I would like your advice through the FARMER.

J. H. B.

Answer .- The character of the tumor onlyour cow's neck, from your description, we believe to be of bony structure. Its successful removal is doubtful, either by external application, or by extirpation. Its firmness would indicate connection with one or more of the vertebre or bone of the neck. Its attempted extirpation would be both dangerous and uncertain Our advice is, let it alone.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLE ALE MARKET.

DETROIT, July 15, 1884. Flour.-Receipts for the past week, 1,897 bbls against 2,008 the previous week, and 2,186 bbls. for corresponding week last year. Shipments, 2,029 bbls. The weeks opens with the market very quiet and prices without change. Trading is light and is likely to continue so for the present Millers are restricting production to the wants of the trade, and receipts are light. Quotation yesterday were as follows:

Wheat.-Cash wheat was strong in this market re-terday, and No. 1 white and No. 2 red were each advanced from Saturday's closing figures. Other markets were either unchanged or a shad lower. Very little trading was done here, the cash ducted with knowledge and understandsales amounting to 25 car-loads, and futures to 15. ing of those principles which ensure suc-00 bu. Stocks here are very light. Closing prices cess; in brief, like any other business it on spot were as follows: No. 1 white, \$1 021/2; No. can be conducted successfully by those 2 do., 90c; No. 2 red, 95c. In futures values closed at the following range: July, \$1 02%; August, 33%c; September, 94c.

Corn.-Market quiet and steady. No. 2 is quoted at 54c, and rejected at 47c. High mixed quoted at 52c. Oats .- Quiet. No. 2 white are selling at 35c and No. 2 mixed at 34c.

Beans .- A little lower. Pickers are quoting at \$2 35@2 40 for their best stock. Feed.-Very quiet. Bran could be sol i at \$13

Coarse middlings would bring about \$13 50. Corn neal is quiet at about \$22 for coarse and \$27 for Butter-The market is a little stronger; good resh packed will bring from 16@17c, with

15c the price paid for most of the receipts. Good creamery is dull at 20c per lb. Cheese,-Market weak and dull, but price re unchanged. Receipts are quite large.

Full cream State ranges from 9%@10c per lb. kims are selling at 7@8c.

Eggs.-Market quiet and steady at 161/c per Dried Apples,-Dried apples are dull at 6c B b. Evaporated fruit is worth 12@121/c F

. Demand very light. Hay.-Baled on track is selling at \$10@11 per Honey.-Market dull at 18@20c per lb. for

Beeswax.-Scarce and firm at 33/2/35c tock, and 28@30c from first hands. Maple Sugar.—New, 121/@13c; old, 10c. Sirup,

0@90c per gallon. Onions.-Quiet and steady. Quotations are 2 75@3 00 per bbl. for Southern. Peas. - Choice Canada field, \$1 10 per bn. : Wis onsin blue, \$1 40@1 45.

Potatoes-The market has been well supplied

t \$2 50@2 60 per bbl. for southern. na.-The market has been well supplied at \$25@30 per 100, with only a limited Small Fruits.—Currents are quoted at \$9 00@

2 50 per bu. Plums are selling at \$3 50 per bushel. Red raspberries are in fair supply at

\$10@12 per stand, black-caps at \$8@9. Go \$5@6 per stand. Fresh Vegetables.-Beets, 80c; cucumber 20285c per doz; onions, 25230c; pie plant, 20c; southern onione, \$2 75 per bbl; new souther potatoes, \$2 50@2 65 per barrel; asparagns, 35@40c

tomatoes, \$1@1 25 per bushel box; new cabbages, \$2.25@2 50 per crate; peas, 960@\$1 00 per bu; string beans at \$1 00; butter do, \$1 25@1 50 per Provisions.—Market very quiet; lard is a shade lower; mess and dried beef unchanged; tallow

d lower. Quotations in this market are as follows:

Hay.—The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

Monday.—13 leads: two at \$18, \$17, \$16 50, \$14, \$13 and \$12 50; one at \$19.

Tuesday.—17 loads: five at \$15; three at \$17 and \$16; two at \$16 50 and \$12; one at \$19 and \$18.

Wednesday.—16 loads: three at \$17, \$16 and \$14; two at \$18 and \$16 50; one at \$19, \$18 and \$9.

Thursday—17 loads: three at \$15 and \$14; two at \$20, \$18, \$16 and \$13; one at \$17, \$15 50 and \$12.

Friday.—34 loads: nine at \$14; five at \$15 and \$12; for at \$16; two at \$18, \$15 and \$12 50; one at \$14 50, \$13 50 and \$11.

Saturday.—15 loads: three at \$16, two at \$20, \$15, \$14 50 and \$12; one at \$14, \$13 50, \$12 and \$15.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. [By telegraph.]

Below we give the latest reports of the live stock markets east and west up to Monday, July 14th.
BUFFALO.—Cattle market fairly active at a

shade higher prices. Good attendance of buyers both for local and eastern trade. Sheep marke active, firm and higher. Offerings mainly fair to medium grades, but few choice lots on sale. Hog narket dull, and four cars unsold at close. CRICAGO.-Cattle fairly active. Shipping grades

unchanged. Texans 10@15 cents lower. Hog market dull and weak, prices 10 cents lower.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, July 12, 1884 The following were the receipts at these yards

No. No. CATTLE.

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yards numbered 343 head, against 76 last week. Of Western cattle there were 20 loads, making in all about 900 head on sale. The market opened f last week, but the supply was too large, and they finally accepted the rates of two weeks ago, and a fair clearance was made. The quality was poor all around, there being only a few fair Michigan cattle and no westerns. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

C Roe sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 17 head of thin butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$3 90, and 7 head of coarse ones av 630 lbs at \$3 25.

Conlev sold Kraft 5 fair butchers' steers av 950 lbs at \$5 25, and 3 thin cows to Wreford & Beck av 1,233 lbs at \$4 30.

Paige sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 845 lbs at \$4, and 4 coarse ones av 677 lbs at \$3 50.

Conley sold Oberhoff a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 926 lbs at \$4 40.

Paige sold Oberhoff 2 fair butchers' steers av 1,135 lbs at \$5, and a bull weighing 940 lbs at \$3 65.

Pierson sold Kammon a mixed lot of 8 head of

\$3.65.

Pierson sold Kammon a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 845 lbs at \$4'25.

Culver sold Clancy a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock av 717 lbs at \$4.25.

Plerson sold Burt Spencer 14 stockers av 770 lbs at \$3.80. Culver sold Hulbert 15 stockers av 777 lbs.at

Calver sold Hulbert 15 stockers av 777 lbs.at \$4 10.

Wreford & Beck sold McGee 26 mixed westerns av 800 lbs at \$3 65, and 38 av 597 lbs at \$3 15.

Regan sold C Roe 2 fair cows av 1,095 lbs at \$4 50.

HayWood sold Regan a mixed lot of 7 head of Cospe butchers' stock av 637 lbs at \$3 50.

Sullivan sold Reid 6 fair butchers' steers av 1,025 lbs at \$3 25.

Gleason sold Burt Spencer 2 fair shipping steers av 1,328 lbs at \$5 60.

Jenne sold Reid 3 thin butchers' heifers av 790 lbs at \$4 37%.

Beardslee sold Reid 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,105 lbs at \$5 25, and 2 bulls to Burt Spencer av 705 lbs at \$3 25.

705 lbs at \$3 25.
Wreford & Beck sold Marx 30 mixed westerns av 735 lbs at \$4 30, and 33 to John Robinson av 657 lbs at \$3 75.

657 lbs at \$3.75.
Sullivan sold McIntire 27 mixed westerns av
733 lbs at \$4.05.
Green sold Burt Spencer 23 fair shipping steers
av 1,160 lbs at \$5.25.
Beardslee sold Burt Spencer 11 stockers av 695

ne fold McIntire a mixed lot of 4 head of butchers' stock av 685 lbs at \$3 25.

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 226, against 128

Haywood sold Fitzpatrick 64 av 93 lbs at \$ Jenne sold Fitzpatrick 65 av 78 lbs at \$3 30 Sweet sold Fitzpatrick 84 av 90 lbs at \$3 25. Hogs.

The offerings of hogs numbered 76-none last week. The quality of the receipts were poor and were sold at \$4 90 per hundred, on an average of 141 pounds.

King's Yards.

Monday, July 14, 1884. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with about 30) head of cattle on sale. It looked rather blue for sellers at the opening, as the attendance of buyers was light, but one of the regular ship pers put in an appearance and this at once brace up the market. There were quite a few farish cattle, and a good number of stockers. Thes were taken for shipment, and this left a small supply for the local trade, which were soo picked up at prices fully as high as those at the Central Yards on Saturday.

Newton sold Wreford & Beck 6 stockers av 78' Newton solt in recommendation of the sold for the act of the act of the act of the sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 980 lbs at \$3.75, and 4 fair cows to Oberhoff av 1,070 lbs at \$4.60.

Oberhoff sold Genther 3 fair butchers' stoers av 966 lbs at \$5.
Adams sold H Roe 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,025 lbs at \$5 25

Smith solu John Wreford 5 thin butchers' heif-rs av 712 lbs at \$4. rs av 712 lbs at \$4.

Patrick sold Genther 5 fair butcher's steers av 80 lbs at \$5 25, and 7 cows to Wreford & Beck av 80 lbs at \$0 20, and 1,054 lbs at \$4 12\cdot .
McHugh sold Petz a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 916 lbs at \$4 75.
Patrick sold Burt Spencer 2 fair oxen av 1,545

Newton sold Brown a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 632 lbs at \$3 60.

Kalaher sold Hersch 2 this hutches Kalaher sold Hersch 2 thin butchers' steers av 10 lbs at \$4 50, and a fair heifer weighing 790 lbs

8i0 lbs at \$4 50, and a fair heller weighing and los at \$5.

Oberhoff sold Knoch 5 fair butchers' steers av 1,088 lbs at \$5, less \$2 on the lot.

Harger sold Burt Speucer 15 fair butchers' steers and hellers av \$26 lbs at \$4 90.

Kalaher sold Burt Spencer 4 feeders av 1,045 lbs at \$4 50, and 2 stockers av 785 lbs at \$4 25.

Oberhoff sold Burt Spencer 4 fair butchers' steers av 992 lbs at \$5.

Aldrich sold Heutter 2 thin butchers's cows av 915 lbs at \$4 25, and one weighing 870 lbs at \$4.

Smith sold Burt Spencer 6 stockers av 800 lbs at \$4.

\$3. Harger sold Burt Spencer 2 choice butchers' steers av 1,150 lbs at \$6.

Oberhoff sold Kolb a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$4 37 ½.

Adams sold Burt Spencer 8 stockers av 612 lbs at \$3.50, and 2 av 835 lbs at \$3.75.

Pation sold Baxter 3 thin butchers' helfers av 833 lbs at \$4 25.

Nott sold Hersch 3 thin butchers' steers av 843 lbs at \$4.70.

bs at \$4 70. ok sold Burt Spencer 10 stockers av 747 lbs \$3 75. at \$3.75.

Bresnahan sold Sullivan a mixed lot of \$ head of thin butchers' stock av \$75 lbs at \$4.

Ackley sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av \$45 lbs at \$4.20 and 2 coarse cows av 1,050 lbs at \$3.25.

Aldrich sold Fileschman 5 stockers av 780 lls at \$4.50.

350. McHugh sold Burt Spencer 12 stockers av 830 lbs at \$3.80.
Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 14 h(ad of coarse butchers' stock av 733 lbs at \$3.87%.
Kalaher sold Burt Spencer 6 stockers sv 68) lbs at \$3.85.
McHugh sold Hirth a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 694 lbs at \$3.75.
Smith sold Sullivan 3 coarse cows av 603 lbs at \$3.60.

SHEEP. Pierson sold Morey 36 av 81 lbs at \$3 50, and 30 av 110 lbs at \$4.

Patrick sold Morey 54 av 78 lbs at \$2.

Mosher sold Andrews 29 av 93 lbs at \$3 75, and 43 lambs av 51 lbs at \$5.

CATTLE-Receipts, 6,841, against 9,047 the pre vious week. The supply of cattle on Monday was light, only 74 loads being on sale. There was good attendance of country buyers, and the market ruled fairly active at prices about the same as the Monday previous. The supply but light again on Tuesday and Wednesday, and prices averaged 10@15 cents per hundred lower han on Monday. Of Michigan cattle 15 steers as 1,157 lbs sold at \$5 80; 18 do av 1,125 lbs at \$5 80; 13 do av 811 lbs at \$4 55; 45 mixed butchers' stock av 895 lbs at \$5; 25 do av 950 lbs at \$5; 21 do av 880 the at \$4 65, 28 stockers av 687 lbs at \$4; 26 do av 885 lbs at \$4 60; 20 do av 800 lbs at \$4 60; 11 do av 798 lbs at \$4 30; 18 do av 811 lbs at \$4 55. The

following were the closing · QUOTATIONS:

OHILD IN SUCC

rrices were better all round, and on some grad it amounted to a strong 25 cents per hundre Yorkers good to choice sold at \$5 95@6; fair & \$5 75@5 90. Medium grades, fair to choice, \$6 10; good to extra heavy, \$6 10@6 25; pigs, co mon to choice, \$5@5 25; skips and culls, \$4@5.

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 36,938, against 28,729 the pre vious week. Shipments 12,855. The cattle marke pened up a little slow on Monday with 7,200 head of cattle on sale. Good cattle met with a a fairly ctive demand, but common grades were dull and 5@10 cents per hundred lower than at the close of the previous week. The best steers went at \$6 65@6 75. Butchers' bought freely at \$3 40@ 4 75 for poor to good cows, and \$5@5 40 for steers There was a slight decline on Tuesday in cattle. but it was regained on Wednesday and the ma ket ruled active and strong until Saturday when t weakened and closed dull at the following

QUOTATIONS:

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. W. THORBURN,

last week week. The market for Michigan sheep | Veterinary Surgeon, Graduate of Ontario Veterinary Surgeon, Graduate On pary College, Toronto. Treats all diseases of Horses and Cattle. Office, 123 Washington Ave., Lansing, Mich. je17-26t

J. MANN, Kalamazoo, Mich., Live-Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in any State or Canada. Price satisfactory. jy8-16t

PRICEREDUCED



This cut represens a scale that will weigh from half an ounce to 240 lbs., made by the Chicago Scale Co., and warrant

JOHNSTONE & GIRRONS, Publishers

Milk Fever in Cows.

PROF. R. JENNINGS & SON'S **BOVINE PANACEA**



only sure cure for Milk Fever in cows. It is Panacea for allgdiseases of a febrile charac-n cattle, when given as directed. Sold by dists. Price, \$1 00 per package; 20 doses. PROF. R. JENNINGS

E-vinco Liniment,





throughout the grain-growing regions. It will bind more grain to the pound with fewer breaks than any other tw ine made; is strong, even, free from bunches and knots, and by saving the time of the farmer is worth double the price of ther twines. Ask your agent for the Diamond B inder Twine, and take no other.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MAST, FOOS & CO.

BUCKEYE PUMP Has Porcelain Lined and Brass Cylinders. Is easily set. Is the cheapest and HestForce Pump in the World for Deep or Shallow Wells. Thousands in use in every part of the United States.

OR SATT

DUCKEYE Punched Rail Fence Acknowledged to be the Best Iron Fence Now in Ut Private Residences, Parks, Court House

Send for Illustrated Catalogue "B.

Cemeteries or Public Grounds.

SPRINGFIELD,0



Prepared by an entirely NEW METHOD. POINTS Composed of the PUBEST MATERIALS WILL NOT INJURE THE FABRIC. Composed of the PUREST MATERIALS. WILL CLEANSE WITHOUT RUBBIMG.

You can do a large washing without any rubbing: Use the boiling process instead. You can save Time, Labor. Fuel, Scap and Clothing. DIRECTIONS FOR USE. Cut up fine and dissolve one half bar in half gallon of hot water. Pour half this dissolved scapinto a tub with just sufficient hot water to cover a boiler full of clothes. Then put the clothes in to soak, rubbing plenty of sonp in the most soiled parts. Be sure that the soaking water is hot; soak the clothes half an hour; stir them occasionally so that they may got the full benefit of the hot suds; pour the remainder of the dissolved soap into the boiler, adding sufficient water to cover the clothes; wring them lightly out of the suds. Soap the stai ned spots and place loosoly in the boiler; boil so to so minutes, rinse well, blue and hang todry. Bo not crowd the boiler too full. The same boiling water may be used for further boiling by adding a little soap to each boiler-full of clothes. Fannels and prints should not be boiled, only a little rubbing required after soaking. This soap will cleanse clothing as thoroughly as any other without the use of the boiler. We prefer and recommend the boiling process as in itself a cleansing process, saving labor, the wear of the wash-board, and being the bost disinfectent known, it is easier to boil the dirt out than to rub is out. You can cleanse perfectly the finest fabric without injury; the finest point lace and lace curtains. Soak point lace in hot suds made with this soap, press water out with the hand; boil 3 to 5 minutes in clean suds made with this soap, press water out with the hand; boil 3 to 5 minutes in clean suds made with this soap, rinse thoroughly press carefully between the folds of a towel, roll in a dry towel, and iron between pieces of old flannel. Soak curtains to to 30 minutes and boil 3 to 20 minutes and

curtains 10 to 30 minutes and boil Be sure and ask for ELECTRIC-LIGHT SOAP, and take no other.

Sold by leading wholesale and retail grocers everywhere. Dealers may obtain our goodsupper application. Electric Soar Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and 26-28 South Water St., Chicago, Ill. NEWEST & BEST! STEAM WASHER Patented by Eugene Mack, July 17, 1883.

Cannot be thrown from the track; runs at the touch of a finger while carrying the heaviest door; it is the strongest hanger made, and the only hanger in the world having a Lathe-turned Roller; Iron Track; strongest n the market, and has the only per THE MACK DOOR HANGER CO.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers
For descriptive circular and price
address R. J. Hosnen, Manager,
123-tf Romeo, Mich.

FINE FARMS For Sale Very Cheap.

Three-quarters mile north of Orion, two miles south of Oxford. The D. & B. C. R. R. running on section line between them, likewise the public highway. The farm on west side of road of 180 acres has good frame house, well, orchard, running water. well fenced and improved. The farm on west side of road of 150 acres is all well improved, a fine residence of modern style, two large barns, cut stone smoke house, and milk house, repair shop, sheep and cattle sheds with hay loft, cooking room. pigsty, and hennery two road. pair shop, sheep and cattle sheds with hay loft, cooking room, pig-sty, and hennery, two good wells and cistern, ine orchard, good fences, a 1 situated on north 80, which is separated from sonth 80 by town line road. Sonth 80 has good orchard, well, log-house, is well fenced and improved and lies on north shore of Long Lake, a beautiful little expanse of pure sparkling water, one half mile from village of Orion. A beautiful site for summer residence for those living in the city, offering fine fishing or boating opportunities. For fearther particulars call on Henry Groff, Esq., two miles N. E. of Oxford village, or address DR. J. A. TREKAT. Stuart, Iowa. jelf-18t-ortf

STRAWBERRIES! FOR SUMMER PLANTING.

I will, at the proper time, during July and Au ast, be prepared to furnish **Potted Straw** gust, be prepared to furnish Potted Straw-berry Plants, by express; and also Layered Plants, by either mail or express, at customary rates. Price List free as soon as the season shall be sufficiently advanced. Meantime, send lists of plants wanted, and allow me to price them.

T. T. LYON, South Haven, Mich. **FARMERS**

Send to D. WOODWARD, Clinton, Mich., for Cut and Price List of a Plow Jointer tha. never chokes. Give your Postoffice and County Give your Posto ap29-tlau1

WANTED.

A smart teacher, professional or business man, or upwards, to solicit orders. A good chance the right man. State age and experience fully W. B. STICKNEY. Ann Arbor, Mich.

Nanted Agents for the Life of Hlaine, com panion volume to our famous "Log Cabin to Description of the Life of Hlaine, com To panion volume to our famous "Log Cabis White House." ever 400 pages illustra \$1.00. Must sell at sight and sweep the conference Elegant prospectus 40c. Extra terms. Jas. Earle, Boston.



WANTED

JOHNSTON BROS. j24-j1,15,29-a 2 5t FORTY-NINTH QUARTERLY REPORT Wayne County Savings Bank. OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

At the close of business, July 7, 1384 LIABILITIES. 3, 465,550 78 150,000 00 168,528 06 \$3,754,079 8 RESOURCES

Cash in vault and on deposit in other banks, subject to demand......Loans secured by collaterals......Loans secured on unincumbered real \$ 705,396 65 1,945,027 9 1,045,590 66 estate...oans invested in bonds of the United States, State of Michigan, School District and other municipal bonds 3,486 0 4,295 1 1,196 0 110,000 0 Current expense account.....
Furniture, safes and fixtures...
Collections in transit......
Banking house and lot......

88,754,078 85 Due and accrued interest on loans, investments and premium on same and bonds. and fonds.

I do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and bellef.

S. D. ELWOOD, Treasure. Sworn and subscribed to before me this seventh day of July, 1884. JOHN COLLINS, Notary Public, Wayne County, Mich.

WM. B. WESSON, President.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition is been this day filed by the undersigned with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, praying for the vacsion of a portion of the plat of Garrison's subdivision of lots six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) of the Mitary Reserve, De-rborn, Wayne County, Michigan, and that an application founded on said petition will be made to such Court on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1884, for an order vacating all this portion of Beeson Avenue lying north of the southerly line of lote four (4) and five (5) in block six (6), and also vacating a portion of an ally lying between lots four (4) and five (5) and five (6) a

FARM FOR SALE.

A First Class farm, situated near Woodward Avenue, six miles from Detroit City limits, or miles south of Royal Oak; consains 68 across, a except four acres of woodland under good cult vation; good two-story house, containing for row milk and vegetable cellar, brick foundation, good barn, and two first-class never-failing wells, bot of water, large hennery, capable of holding whens, fine apple orchard, 100 good bearing tree farm well fenced and in good condition; will be sold cheap. Address U.A. WARREN, mri-